

Nelson headlines Homecoming

It's Homecoming Weekend on the Missouri Southern campus, and activities are in full sway. An all-student pep rally is scheduled for noon today on the campus horseshoe; elections were held Wednesday for Homecoming queen; and Rick Nelson performs tonight.

TOMORROW WILL BE the parade, the football game against Washburn University, the alumni reunion banquet, and the homecoming dance.

It all got started Monday when homecoming decorations went up around campus. The theme is "Fantasy Land," and figures from "The Wizard of Oz" and other children's stories have been much in evidence at college buildings.

Queen candidates were introduced at a Tuesday convocation with election on Wednesday. Each of the 22 candidates represents a campus club or organization.

Tonight is the major attraction of Homecoming Week, with Rick Nelson and the Stone Canyon Band being featured in concert at 8 p.m. in the fieldhouse. Tod Krutsinger, a Missouri Southern student who is known as a folk-rock singer will also perform.

Tomorrow begins with the 10 a.m. parade down Joplin's Main Street. Led by the big MSSC 100-member Lion Pride Marching Band, the parade will include area bands, various floats, queen candidates, cars, and novelty units.

THE FOOTBALL GAME at 2 p.m. at the new college stadium will pit the Lions against the Washburn University Ichabods of Topeka, Kans. Winners of Homecoming Week competition and coronation of the queen will take place at halftime.

The annual alumni reunion banquet will be at the Ramada Inn at 7 p.m. Closing our Homecoming festivities will be the dance at 9 p.m. in the fieldhouse. Music will be furnished by the Crawdad band.

Members of the Homecoming planning committee are: Marion Sloan, faculty chairman, and Steve Holt, student chairman; Ralph Winton and Robert Headlee, alumni reunion banquet; Saundra Wampler, campus decorations; Janet Altendorf, election and queen coronation; Phil Clark, homecoming dance; Charles Thelen, homecoming parade; Greg Kiser, major attraction; and Larry Karst, sweepstakes awards.



the chart

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Friday, Oct. 31, 1975

CUB deficit \$7,791, official report shows

By a Staff Reporter

The estimated \$6,000 deficit of the College Union Board has now been confirmed to be, instead, \$7,791.40.

A final, official financial statement for the 1974-75 College Union Board shows total revenues of \$27,538.78 with total expenditures of \$35,330.18.

Of the \$7,791.40 deficit, the Pointer Sisters' concert accounts for \$4,395.40. Expenditures for that concert totaled \$7,085.70. with receipts of \$2,690.30. The Pointer Sisters themselves cost the CUB \$5,000. Tears of Joy, the "warm-up" band, cost \$450, and Naked Zoo, which provided the sound system, cost \$1,200. Some \$359.43 was spent in advertising with miscellaneous printing and other expenses accounting for the difference.

LILY TOMLIN'S APPEARANCE lost only \$120, according to the report made available to The Chart. Expenditures were \$3,653, while receipts totaled \$3,533. Miss Tomlin received approximately \$3,140.

Last week the Student Senate, with one dissenting vote, asked its judiciary committee to investigate the spending habits of the CUB in order to safeguard the use of student monies.

Senator Tom Green, author of the motion, stated that the investigation was not a crusade to damage the CUB but is in-

tended to find out how the Board spends the money which comes from all students activity fee.

Larry Karst, who attended the meeting in the absence of Dr. Glen Dolence, pointed out that the debts the CUB is currently laboring under were incurred by last year's Board and so should not reflect badly on this year's group.

In one area of controversy which arose last year, official figures are in variance with "unofficial" figures given to The Chart previously. These concerned the National Entertainment Conference in Washington, D.C., last spring.

The Washington trip in question was made by Doug Endicott, then chairman of the CUB; Jean Griffith, dance chairman; Steve Holt, films chairman; and Mrs. Myrna McDaniel, dean of women. The conference was held February 8-12 at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington. Purpose of the convention was to meet with representatives offering talent, services, programs, or products of interest to the extra-curricular market. Prior to the Washington stop, Griffith, Endicott, and Holt spent a weekend in New York City at their own expense. That portion of the trip from New York to Washington was to be financed by their reimbursing the CUB. The CUB funded the entire portion of the Washington trip for all four persons.

Also, however, a sum of \$800 was allotted to Endicott for miscellaneous expenses at the convention with unspent monies to be refunded to the college.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT shows receipts totalling some \$190 from students on the trip.

Gil Eagles, who gave a CUB program in January, was treated to lunch at the Rafters at a cost of \$28.96 to the CUB. Members of the CUB also attended the luncheon at the CUB's expense.

It appears from reading the report that some \$700 was spent last year in newspaper and radio advertising, although payments of some amounts are not clearly identified as to purpose. However, no money has been spent this year on advertising in area media, according to one spokesman for the CUB.

CUB funds are derived from the \$5 activity fee paid by students at enrollment time. An attempt last year to raise the fee to \$10 was apparently stalled.



Recent changes in federal food stamp eligibility requirements will, nationwide, cut off many college students from the program. (Chart photo by Jim Hamilton).

Foodstamp changes affect students

By TIM DRY
MANAGING EDITOR

At least one Missouri Southern student has been cut off from the federal food stamp program because of recent changes in eligibility requirements.

An eligibility revision made early last year has barred many students nationwide from middle and upper-class households from the food stamp program. New Agriculture Department regulations require that students whose parents claim them as income tax dependents be dropped from the program unless their parents are also receiving food stamps.

The food stamp program enables low income households to buy more food of greater variety to improve their diets. To purchase food stamps, participants pay a sum of money based

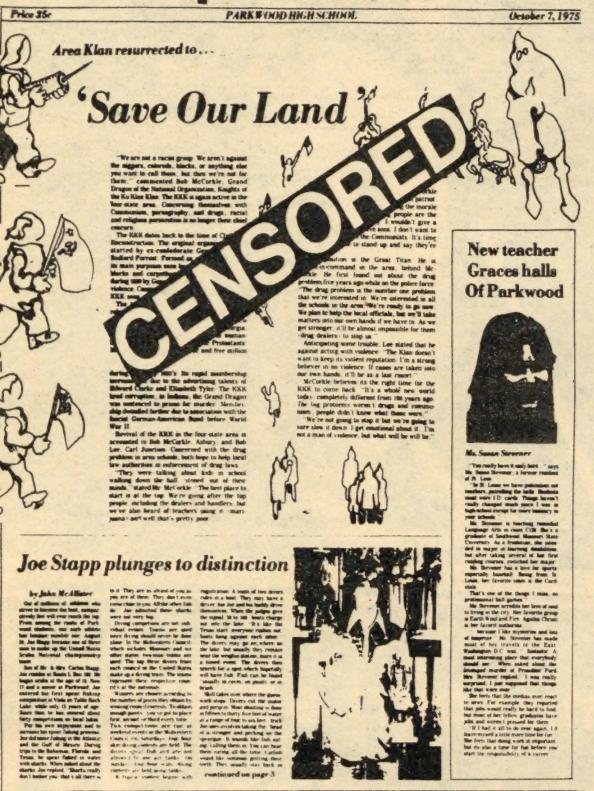
on their family size and net monthly income. They then receive food stamps of a larger value than the amount paid which they can spend like money at authorized food stores.

TO QUALIFY FOR FOOD STAMPS, households must meet certain nationwide eligibility standards. Except in special circumstances food stamp households must have a place to cook meals. When certified, participants receive an allotment of coupons based on the number of people in the household and pay for this allotment according to the net total income of the household.

Helen Shore, director of the non-welfare recipient portion of the food stamp program in Joplin stated, "The changes in the federal food stamp requirements nationwide were very

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spectator



Parkwood newspaper tangles with censor

By TIM DRY
MANAGING EDITOR

All over the United States high school journalism students are being praised and awarded for their progressive ideas and beliefs in journalism. At Joplin's Parkwood high school however, staff members of The Spectator have had a close brush with censorship.

A journalism student at Parkwood wrote a story for The Spectator that dealt with teenage pregnancy. The story crossed the desk of Craig Campbell, vice principal at Parkwood, as does all copy ear-marked for publication in The Spectator. Feeling that parts of the story were of a questionable nature, Campbell passed the story to other, higher ranking school administrators.

School administration officials were refusing to allow the article to be printed, as written, in The Spectator, so Bruce Wilcox, student editor, appealed to the Joplin R-8 Board of Education. The school board rejected the story as it was written and told the Wilcox that the story would have to be rewritten and resubmitted to them for their examination before the story could be published.

School board president, Rand Gilmore, said that the story was not written correctly and would arouse considerable negative public reaction. Gilmore said the article made "too many references to phone numbers and addresses."

Some members of the board, at the October 14 meeting, who copies of a draft of the story, indicated they believed the story would be offensive to the general public in part and that the story could be better written. Some members also indicated they were concerned about the reaction to an article in the October 7 edition of The Spectator in which a spokesman for Ku Klux Klan was quoted using slang words for Negroes.

IN THAT ARTICLE, THE SPECTATOR WROTE: "We are not a racist group. We aren't against the niggers, colored blacks, or anything else you want to call them; but then we are not for them," commented Bob McCorkle, Grand Dragon of National Organization, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan again active in the four-state area...."

Publication of the board's objections to that sentence has some area residents to believe that it was The Spectator, McCorkle, which used the derogatory, sometimes libelous word, for 'blacks.'

At the board meeting, Gilmore noted there was no board policy setting up guidelines for school newspaper content. Jack Allman, superintendent of schools, noted administrative review of content was "a subjective matter."

Loyd Combs, board member, indicated he had no quarrel with the student staff of the paper but pointed criticism at publication supervisor and at one point suggested the board place the blame on the faculty member in charge.

Colleen Crabb, board member, said the proposed article, if published, would not shock many teenagers "but would shock the pants off the public."

Meanwhile, across the nation, high school newspapers are enjoying more freedom than ever before, all because of a Supreme Court decision which ruled that high-school students enjoy the same First Amendment protections as adults. "Students," the Court proclaimed, "(do not) shed their constitutional rights of freedom of speech and expression at the schoolhouse gate."

Bicentennial committee moves to renovate hall

If you are eighteen (or older) and a resident of Joplin, Willie Williams wants to see you. Williams, a Missouri Southern student and a member of the Joplin Bicentennial Committee, is trying to locate the "yes" vote for the renovation of Memorial Hall bond issue. Williams can be located on the second floor landing of the Student Union, today, Monday and Tuesday.

"An unusable building six months of the year" is how Wes Houser, chairman of Joplin's Bicentennial Committee described Memorial Hall. He attributed Memorial Hall's seasonal disuse to the lack of air conditioning, kitchen facilities, parking spaces and uninhabitable dressing rooms. "Although Memorial Hall was determined architecturally sound, its lack of comfort and exterior facilities make it a disgrace," concluded Houser.

Why should Missouri Southern students be concerned about Memorial Hall? Houser explained it through the logical conclusion that a more usable Memorial Hall that offers comfortable and attractive surroundings to both audience and entertainer would permit more programs to be put on. It would also lure more big name entertainment to Joplin. He also added that he thought that the students should be concerned with the preservation of Joplin's historic past, in which Memorial Hall has played an important role.

Proposed renovations include air conditioning, redecorated dressing rooms, a ground level entrance so that vehicles could be put directly on the arena, kitchen facilities, new seating, new windows and doors, new arena floor, an elevator from basement to third floor, walk-up ramps instead of the slick, steep stairs (designed with senior citizens in mind), acquisition of parking space and a refurbishment of the outside. Estimated cost is two million dollars, allowing \$500,000 for the purchase of parking space. It is theorized that these renovations will not only allow more people to attend but also allow a greater variety of programs.

Of primary concern is how will the two million dollar bond affect taxes. Houser explained that it would raise city taxes 10¢ per \$1000 of assessed value, but that at the same time this is taking place in 1977 the county taxes will go down 30¢ due to the full state funding of Missouri Southern. Thus taxes won't go up; they just won't go down as much. Houser also mentioned that

the recent civic center bond issue of six million dollars (resoundingly voted down) would have raised taxes 40¢.

If a student is interested in voting on this issue, the deadline for registration will be November 12th at 5 p.m.; after that date the books will be closed. Students should also talk to Willie Williams and sign up if they're "yes" votes because the bond issue needs a two-thirds majority to pass. If anyone would like further information, "The Bicentennial Committee announced that they would be glad to discuss it with any interested campus organization. Call Wes Houser at 624-2414.

Deadline extended

Tomorrow is the new deadline date for applications to be turned in to the Missouri Southern Bicentennial Committee for the Missouri Bicentennial Contest.

All submissions should be in one of five categories: Poetry, essay, oratory, art and music.

Applications to enter should be returned to: Jerry Coburn, Darral Dishman, Kathleen Grim, Wayne Harrell, Robert Highland, Joe Lambert, Robert Smith, or Milton Briezke.

(Continued on page 14)

Stamp changes affect students

(continued from page 1)

necessary. While the changes won't effect the Joplin area very much because of our size, it will cut out a lot of abuse of the food stamp program in many of the larger urban areas.

Food stamp programs are run under the Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and as a service of the federal government. Abuse of its service can result in both a fine and imprisonment.

Ron Woody of the Food and Nutrition Services commented that "at Missouri Southern not many students receive food stamps, but the vast majority of those who do are married."

Eligibility for food stamps is determined by taking total income and assets and subtracting from that total the expenses of an individual. If the resulting figure meets the federal government's income guidelines a household is eligible for food stamps.

"STUDENTS SEEKING TO APPLY for food stamps should remember that all grants and financial aids for going to school count as income," noted Woody.

Food stamps are spent in retail stores to buy food or food products for human consumption. They can also be spent for seeds and plants used in a home garden to produce food for the eligible household. Soap, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, or other non-food items commonly sold in food stores cannot be

purchased with food stamps.

Currently there is a voluntary operation going on known as Outreach. The purpose of Outreach is to try to make sure everyone eligible for food stamps knows that food stamps are available to them. Volunteers are currently moving to many towns in the Joplin area.

A PILOT FOOD STAMP PROGRAM was started on May 1, 1961. On August 31, 1964, the Food Stamp Act, which established the program on a permanent basis and made it more available, was signed into law. On August 10, 1973, another act was passed which mandated nationwide expansion of the program. Every county in the nation now participates in the food stamp program.

Students still eligible for food stamps would be left out entirely if a bill introduced by Sen. James Buckley is passed into law. Buckley claims that students at college and other post-secondary institutions are voluntarily unemployed. Going to school should not be considered a substitute for employment, he maintains. Buckley recommends that students be cut from the program entirely.

Anyone desiring more information on food stamps should inquire at the Jasper County Family Service Office, 1611 Main Street in Joplin or call 624-3246.

Wrong date given

Last day to drop a course with a "W" is Friday, November 14. After November 14, drops will be recorded as "Fs." Drop forms must be in the registrar's office no later than 5 p.m., Friday, November 14.

In the last edition of The Chart the incorrect drop date was inadvertently given.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the uncensored version of the pregnancy article as submitted to the Joplin R-Board of Education by the editor of The Spectator, Parkwood High School newspaper. The article is basically unedited; that is, changes have not been in style of writing or in sentence structure. Some mis-typed words were corrected, but the article otherwise is as submitted. The draft of the article was secured by The Chart from other local news media and not from any person associated with The Spectator. One basic point of contention or opposition is the last paragraph of the story which gives names and telephone numbers where students may get birth control information or assistance in time of pregnancy.)

"I was 15 years old and pregnant. My parents told me marriage was out of the question as I was too young to handle the responsibility of a husband and a new baby....keeping the baby was out of the question....That left one alternative....abortion."

Fifty-two percent of American adolescences have had sexual intercourse. Fifty-nine percent are boys and 45 percent are girls.

The uncensored version

Teen-age Pregnancies

Thirteen percent of all sexually experienced adolescences had their first sexual relation at 12 years or under.

At 15 years, 71 percent of the boys and 56 per cent of the girls have had sexual experience.

Twenty-three percent of the girls report at least having one pregnancy.

These statistics were produced by Robert C. Sorenson based on a survey taken by 411 adolescences, ranging 13 to 19 years in age.

"**SURPRISINGLY, SEXUALLY ACTIVE** young people are less knowledgeable than their peers. The more sexual experience a young person has had, the less he or she is likely to know about the facts of sex," states Dr. Sol Gordon, nationally known authority on adolescent behavior.

Sexual ignorance is not limited to the junior and senior high schools, but exists at the college level. Also, a questionnaire on sexual anatomy was given to 600 coeds by Takey Crist of the University of North Carolina. "Among the sexually active women, over one-fourth could not answer any of the questions; 59 per cent answered at least half of the questions correctly; but none were able to score 100 per cent." Their less experienced peers scored higher. "Eighty percent answered at least half the questions correctly and nine percent scored 100."

"I thought about it (being pregnant). I was too afraid. I told a few friends and they said, 'No, it couldn't be...Oh, not you, you're not that type. (He's) not man enough.'

Parents are a small child's earliest example of human sexuality and authority. During adolescence a strain in communications appear. Teenagers refrain from asking questions on sex many times because of the reserved attitude their parents hold. As a result 59 percent of girls and 67 percent of boys rely friends to provide information on sex, reports the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. But 90 percent of all teenagers prefer the mother as a primary source of sexual information and 80 prefer the father as a source of information.

In a random sampling of 1,873 teenagers, 67 percent of the boys and 29 percent of the girls said they were never given advice from their parents. More than two-thirds of the boys and one-fourth of the girls who were "advised" said neither parent dealt effectively with the problem of sex.

Many times an adolescent feels the parents do not listen or will take a moralizing attitude. Fifty-seven percent of all boys and 58 per cent of all girls, surveyed by Sorenson revealed, "My parents think that I pretty much agree with their ideals about sex and I don't say anything that would make them think different."

Another survey of unwed girls 13 to 17 years of age showed over half the girls could discuss menstruation, pregnancy and delivery, abortion, and birth control with their parents.

THREE GROUPS WERE FORMED between the girls; the contraceptors, the abortion group, and the pregnant girls. The contraceptors rated 74 percent on general sex knowledge and 70 percent on birth control knowledge. The remaining groups scored between 68 to 60 percent.

"...I first went through a period of denial. This couldn't happen to me. I'm a nice girl, a good girl. I come from an average middle-class family, only bad girls, tramps, ones with bad reputations get pregnant, not me!"

In a report for the National Commission on Population, Growth and the American Future, it was estimated that there are 2.4 million unwed, female teenagers from 15 to 19 who have had sexual intercourse. Average ages of a girl's first experience, range from between 14 to 15 years. The most common reason found, "My boyfriend and I really want to," was accepted by 92 percent of the contraceptive group, 87 percent of the abortion group and by 75 percent of the maternity group.

Jean Butman and Jane Kamm did an extensive study on teenage girls and found the following characteristics typical of sexually active girls.

mothers tend to believe children should be independent. Consequently, one child is likely to become psychologically dependent on others.

Many times a pregnant girl will attempt to reduce the psychological stress on herself by rationalizing her problem to "I wanted to become pregnant." However, one study of 78 pregnant, unwed girls found nothing to suggest that the girls were attracted to the role of "unwed mother." Also, "notably absent was evidence of the conscious pregnancy wish for a child. It is almost as if the pregnancy was a 'by-product' of sexual relations. If this is so, the immediate solution to the problem is to provide the information and materials needed for effective birth control," states Dr. Gordon.

IT IS ESTIMATED that adolescent mothers attempt suicide at a rate 10 times above that of the general population.

A study of 105 teenage mothers, 17 years or younger, discovered suicide attempts were made of 22 percent of the unwed mothers and 7 percent of those married.

Teenage girls have from four to five times a higher risk of pregnancy complications than women in their twenties. Many times this is the result of poor prenatal care or inadequate use of sources and a low level of biological maturation.

"A person can't put into words how I felt when I saw him pour what was once a life down the drain."

A study at Sinai Hospital in Baltimore of 169 unwed pregnant teenagers found 60 percent had not studied or used any form of birth control. One third of these girls were unaware they could use contraceptives. Ninety-one percent of these girls felt they possessed inadequate knowledge of birth control.

An extensive study found levels of contraceptive techniques the major difference between sexually experienced and inexperienced girls.

Sorenson's report found in 55 percent of the non-virgins surveyed that neither partner used any type of birth control in their first intercourse.

Eighty-nine percent of the girls not having taken proper pregnancy precautions during the preceding month said they didn't know where to get a reliable contraceptive.

Facts are, by mid-1972 those who had reached 18 years had the right to consent to their own contraceptive care in 39 of the United States. Age limits have been reduced to 16 in South Carolina, 15 in Oregon, 14 in Alabama, and in Louisiana age is disregarded if they believe they are ill. In Kansas a 16 year old can consent to medical care if no parent is available. In Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan, and New Hampshire any minor can consent to care if he is "mature." In Missouri, one must be 18 years old.

There is a "mature minor rule," and it provides "a minor can effectively consent to medical treatment for himself if he understands the nature of the treatment and it is for his benefit."

AT LEAST 11 STATES and the District of Columbia have statutes authorizing doctors to give birth control without parental consent. Eleven other states have laws enabling family planning programs which permit medical services to "mature" minors without parental consent.

"I didn't have as much trouble as I thought I would.....I didn't have it easy....Three weeks after I found out, it was like living in hell."

There are several services in Joplin available to girls who think they are pregnant or need contraceptives.

Mrs. Kathy Howard (McHarg), educational coordinator at the Family Planning Center, said, "We serve anyone and everyone who comes in and wants our services." They are funded by Health, Education, and Welfare Department which allows no discrimination against age or income.

Birth control devices can be given to "mature" adolescents without parental consent. It is required that the girl have a complete health examination given at the clinic. During the enrollment and examination the girl is carefully counselled. If a girl seems hesitant or unsure of the decision she has chosen, she will be seriously talked with until she decides what is best for her.

Kathy stated that "to me, we must make a person feel comfortable with their own sexuality. (We should) respect their wishes. The orientation is needed to make a

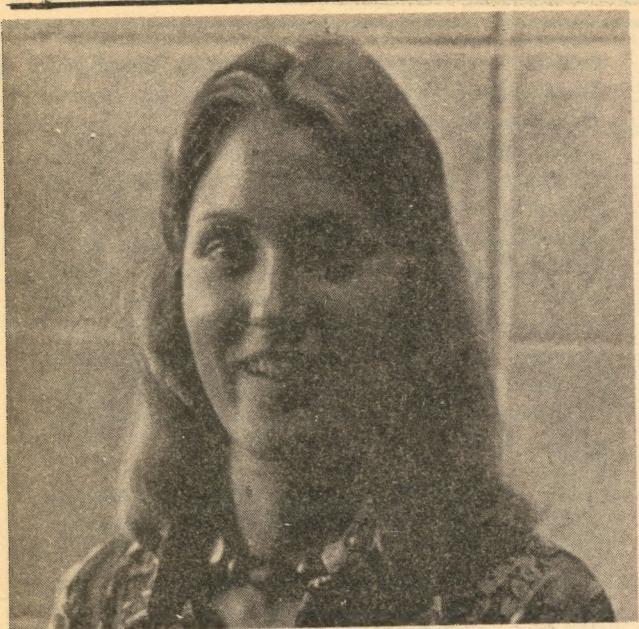
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"When we arrived we went to this little room and there were papers to be signed as it was illegal abortion. The man who performed the abortion will always be etched in my mind, something I will never forget."

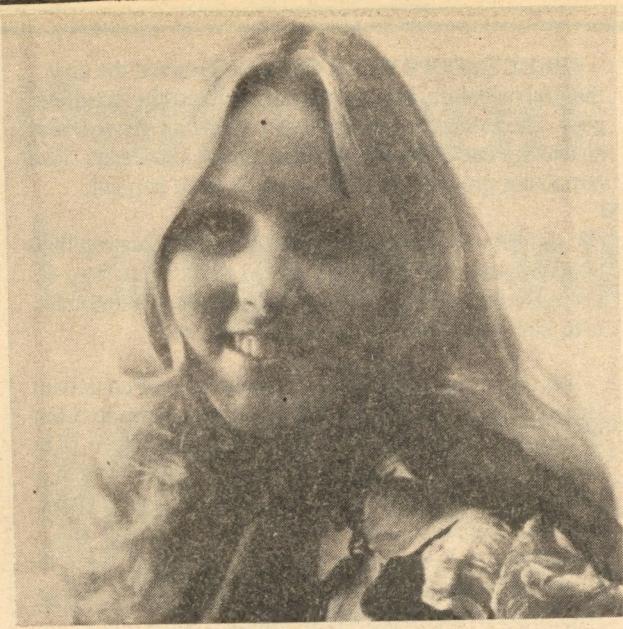
(Premature) infants of teenage mothers are four times as likely to have neurological defects and mental retardation than babies born to women in their twenties.

From one-third to one-half of all teenage marriages are complicated by pregnancy. The separation rate is two to four times greater than that of older couples.

It is reported that mothers under 18 years are less likely to stay with their children than older mothers. Younger



LINDA VANDERHOFF



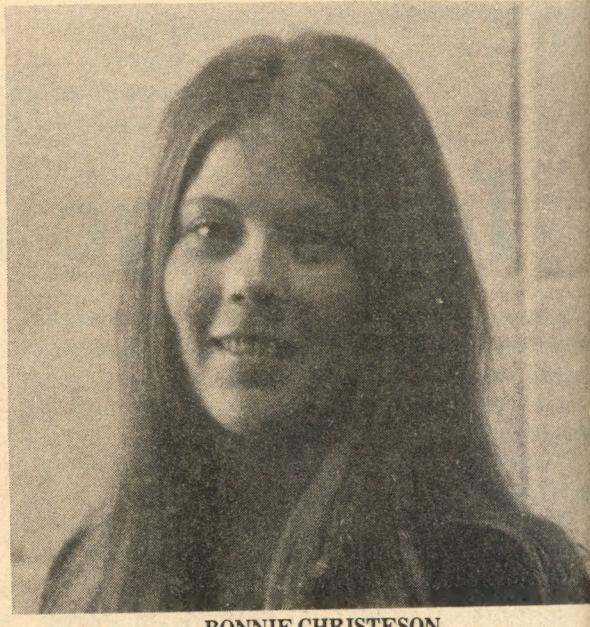
KAREN SHIPMAN



GAYTINA BLACKFORD



ROXIE FIEKER



BONNIE CHRISTESON



KATHY O'REILLY



JILL UHLER



BONNIE HUFF



KRISTI ROUSE

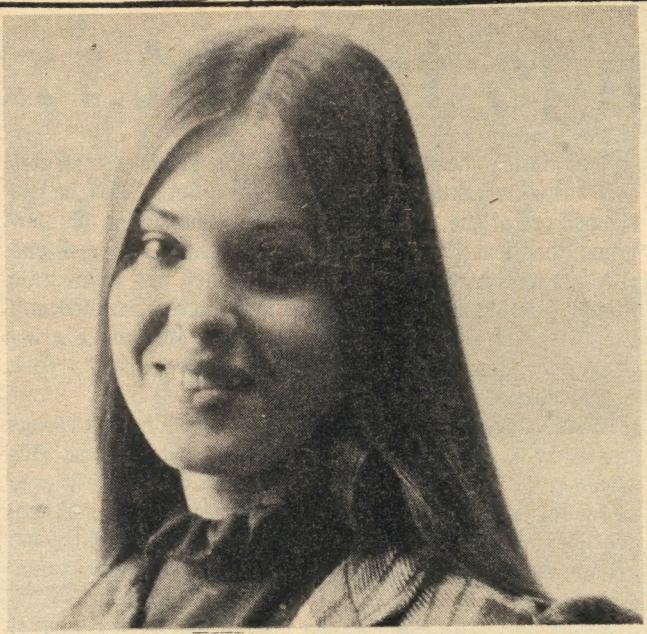


DIANA BREWER

*Homecoming
queen
candidates*



KIM MOORE



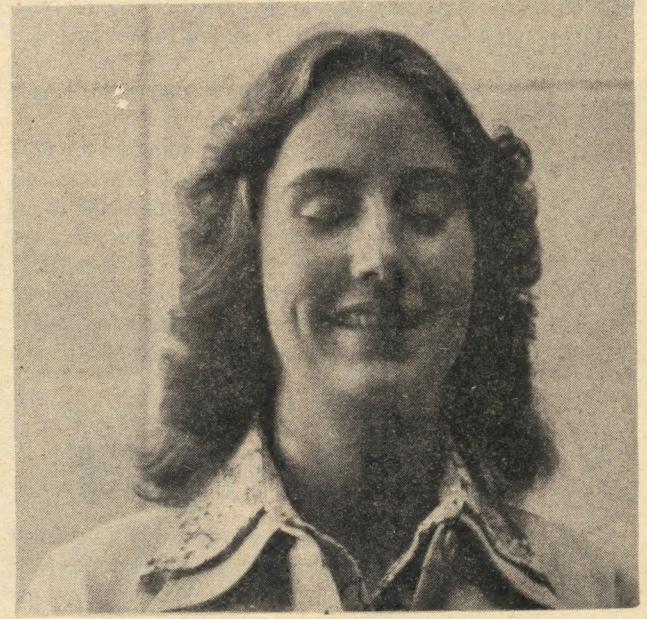
SANDRA COX



LORI BRESNAHAN



BARB NIESS



DIANA THRASHER



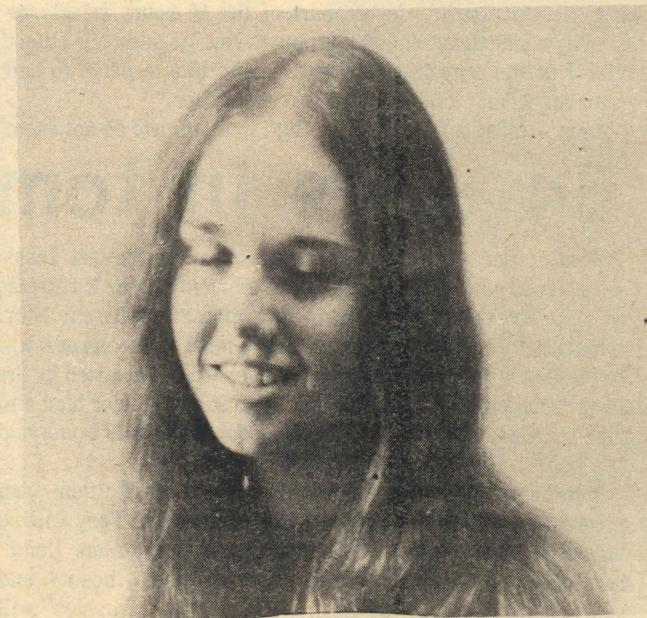
MELISSA PATCHIN



ZSA ZSA SANDS



CINDY TAYLOR



SUSAN FRERER



TERRI SMITH

*Homecoming
queen
candidates*

NOT PICTURED

PEGGY WYNNE

ELAINE JONES

Rick Nelson sings tonight . . .

The college gymnasium will bring back old memories for many and provide music for the enjoyment of all when Rick Nelson and the Stone Canyon Band will appear in concert at 8 tonight as the major attraction for the Missouri Southern State College Homecoming. The event will be sponsored by the College Union Board.

Nelson, ex-child actor, ex-teen idol and current country rock star will be remembered by the radio fans of the late 1940's as the precocious four year old son on the "Adventures of Ozzie and Harriett." When the show moved to television, Rick went with it, became a teenage idol and enjoyed great popularity as a rock and roll singer of the late 1950's and early 60's. But a down-surgence in popularity came during the years after the advent of the Beatles, and Nelson only began re-establishing himself after his disastrous appearance at a Rock and Roll Revival in New York's Madison Square Garden; at that event unable to accept the contemporary music he was trying to play, the crowd jeered and booted him off stage. It seemed Nelson had hit his lowest point at this time but a musical account of the experience entitled "Garden Party" soon gave him his first million selling record in over a decade. Nelson and his band's momentum has steadily been increasing ever since.

Although Rick Nelson is not generally thought of as a major figure in early rock, his lists of hits and successes are surprisingly impressive—to date, Rick (or Ricky, as he was called in those early years) stands fourth in the list of artists on the all time list of most Top 10 records, outdone only by Elvis Presley, the Beatles and the Supremes. His early hits included such dynamic and never to be forgotten songs as "I'm Walkin,'" "Be Bop Baby", "Stood Up", "Waiting in School", "Believe What you Say", "Poor Little Fool", and scores of others.

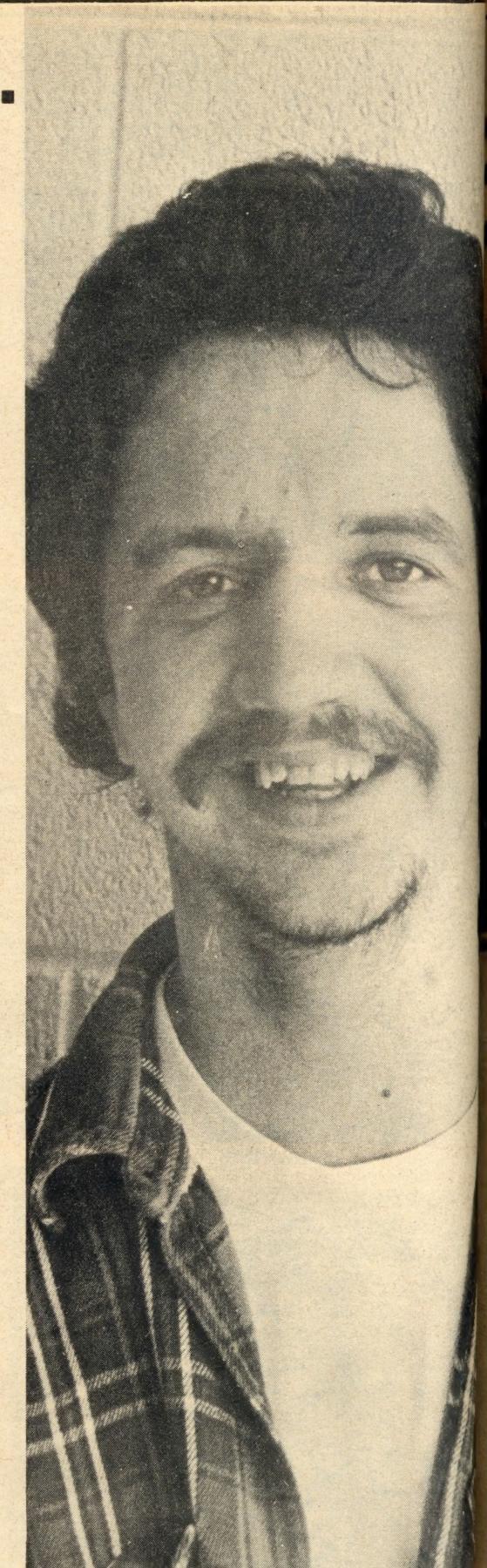
During the late sixties, Rick Nelson seemed to be suffering a

serious musical identity crisis, playing small concerts and gigs such as the Old Latin Quarter in New York. But by 1969, he had stepped out of the quagmire with the assistance of his new group, the Stone Canyon Band. Nelson turned from rock and roll, to a new interest in country rock, which was at the time rapidly growing in popularity. This new interest resulted in a comeback with Bob Dylan's "She Belongs to Me," and a string of excellent albums including "Rick Nelson in Concert", "Rick Sings Nelson," and "Rudy the Fifth."

Rick's most recent album is "Windfall" which features songs written by Nelson and Dennis Larden, his lead guitarist. This album is highly experimental and is thought by many critics to be one of the best the band has ever produced. The album, produced by Nelson, combines his total experience with rock, country-rock and even a new jazz influence that is totally unique.

According to Josh Mills in the March 24th, 1974, edition of "Music Scene" Nelson's confidence in this album has been the product of his willingness to rely on Dennis Larden's songwriting while he worked on his own singing. As Rick is quoted as saying to Mills, "Song-writing's very hard work for me....I don't have any set formulas, and every song's a struggle. I keep working at it but it's hard."

MSSC students, faculty and staff will be admitted for \$2.00 with I.D. cards or proper identification. All other tickets for the public will be \$4.00. Tickets are currently on sale at the Sound Warehouse in the Bel Aire Shopping Center, Norman Electronics at Northpark Mall, in room 100 of the College Union Building at MSSC, or at the door. The Rick Nelson concert, as the major feature of this year's homecoming celebration, will be a presentation of the MSSC College Union Board.



TOD KRUTSINGER

. . .and so does Krutsinger

By STEVE SMITH

Rick Nelson and the Stone Canyon Band will begin playing some time around eight-thirty tonight, but about a half hour before that the houselights will dim at the MSSC field house and a young man will step onstage to play his guitar and sing in front of the largest audience, so far, he has ever faced. Many of the people in that audience will not be unfamiliar to the singer, though, and the face of Tod Krutsinger will not be a totally unfamiliar one to the many who have seen him here on the Missouri Southern campus or in the clubs and bars he has played around the area. Tonight, his singing will attempt to get the audience "going" before the Nelson concert and serve as a complement to the performance of the long-time teeny-bopper hero and rock and roll star.

Although only twenty-five, Tod carries several years of experience in his own right. "In junior high and high school I was always in the choir," he says in describing the formation of his musical interests. In 1966 I started a rock and roll band during high school. It was a very small-time thing but we had a chance to meet lots of chicks and different people. That was when I first started to gain some experience. I was asked to play in another band in '71 and we performed mostly around towns in Southeast Kansas like Chanute and Parsons."

PERSONALITY CONFLICTS always seemed to enter the picture with these early groups, however, with the five or six different musicians, according to Tod, usually possessing five or six different ideas on the style of music that they would play. In those days, too, Tod only sang (he played no instrument) and was hampered by having too little control over the music.

"I formed a three-piece group after that with myself as the lead singer backed up by two guitarists. But we had problems too and I decided if I wanted to do my own music I would have to take up some instrument myself. Personality conflicts are harder to run into when you're on your own," he laughs "If a guy can't get along with himself, he's in pretty bad shape, isn't he?"

At the present, Tod is heavily involved with singing and the guitar he has now been playing for over three years; he performs in the Side Door, a Carthage bar, two nights a week and often plays at the Ruff House in Joplin on Saturday nights. In addition, he also tends bar at the Side Door another two nights out of the week.

Tod, whose mustache and Bogart-esque style of rough looks make him seem every bit like a folk-singer, is a senior sociology major here at MSSC. He and his wife, Jeanene, live in Carthage. Onstage or off, Tod appears to be a very relaxed individual, dressing exclusively in the blue-jeans and flannel shirt style, and takes an equally relaxed but serious attitude towards the music he plays which Tod feels can be very difficult to describe:

"THE MUSIC I PLAY is really hard to classify," Krutsinger says, "Anymore music is becoming very hard to classify in general. In 64 or 65 it was easy—a singer could say "I play easy folk" or "I play bluegrass." I would hate to say the music I do is country-oriented, that is, I don't do any Johnny Cash or Waylon Jennings. I do do a lot of John Prine, Kristofferson, Dylan and Van Morrison. But I still wouldn't know what to call it. I play funny songs in bars and they laugh. You can relate to it. But," he adds again, "I still wouldn't know what to call it."

Tod's opportunity to play the warm-up act for the Nelson concert came when Greg Kiser, the College Union Board's head of cultural affairs found out through the grapevine that Krutsinger was playing in a Carthage bar and decided to go see his act. Shortly afterward both Kiser and Bill Cunningham, the CUB's chairman, came together to listen to Tod and told him at that time they thought he should play the warm-up act for the Earl Scruggs Revue, which was then scheduled to play tonight's concert. As Tod says laughingly, "They listened again and I bought them a beer—bribed them a little bit."

As to his personal opinion of Rick Nelson, Tod Krutsinger says, "All I've ever heard him do I've enjoyed. I wish I could say that I've heard his more recent material. I'm sure he's good, though; you just don't stay around the business as long as he has and get worse. I understand he's kind of leaning toward the same direction I do—kind of folky."

Tod's listening tastes vary widely but for the most part he listens to what he likes to play. If he likes a song well enough, then, he will usually devote part of the 20 hours weekly he spends playing the guitar on learning it. But, he adds, "If I don't think I do the song justice I quit. I don't like to listen to bad music and I don't think anyone else does, either."

Major aspirations to "make it Big" in the music do not seem

64 units in tomorrow's parade

Weather permitting, 64 units, eight more than in last year's parade, will parade at 10 a.m. tomorrow from 12th to 3rd streets on Main Street. The parade will last approximately one hour.

Making their first appearance at the head of the parade will be the Southern ROTC Color Guard. They will be followed by the Lion Pride Marching Band. Bands from 20 area junior high and high schools, four twirling groups, 22 queen cars, 16 floats and one bugle corps will also participate.

Awards will be presented in two divisions of competition. Cash prizes will be awarded for the three best floats. They will be judged on the basis of conformity to the "Fantasy Land" homecoming theme. Originality, craftsmanship, beauty and general appeal will be the criterion. "Handsome trophies" will

be presented to the top three bands, according to Dr. Thelen, parade chairman.

After the parade, "the bands will be our guests for the homecoming football game," said Thelen.

Finding convertibles for the president and grand marshal in poses a problem this year, as this is the last year convertibles are being manufactured.

"We're looking forward to one of the best parades we've had, and hope the weather will be as beautiful as last year. All the members of the committee have been using the imagination and enthusiasm of the participants," stated.



What next?

Today

Classes dismissed at noon
to prepare for Homecoming

12 noon	Pep Rally
8:30 p.m.	Rick Nelson Concert

Tomorrow

10 a.m.	Parade
11:30 a.m.	Marching Unit Luncheon
1:30 p.m.	Announcement of float and marching unit awards & Introduction of queen finalists
2 p.m.	Football: Lions vs. Washburn
3 p.m.	Halftime coronation of queen Sweepstakes winner announced

Monday
ECM chili supper

Tuesday
Volleyball: MSSC vs. Evangel

Thursday
Mayor's Prayer Breakfast

Friday
Student Teacher Seminar



... matter of opinion

Taylor will be missed by college he served so well

The College has lost a loyal and dear friend with the death of Thomas Taylor.

One of the original members of the College's Boards of Trustees and Regents, Mr. Taylor had played a key role in the establishment of Missouri Southern State College as a four-year institution.

He had worked unstintingly in behalf of the College. He had spent many hours on campus,

meeting with students, faculty members, and administrators, seeking to know the College and its problems.

He had been a friend to all with whom he had come in contact.

For him the establishment of a four-year institution of higher education in the Joplin-Carthage area had meant that many young people who might otherwise be denied the opportunity would

have the chance to better themselves through higher education.

He sought no personal monuments, nor any personal honors or tributes. He sought only to accomplish what he felt best for the young citizens of his area.

Fred Hughes, chairman of the Board of Regents, said of Mr. Taylor: "The college meant a great deal to him, and he worked

untiringly in its behalf for many years. I will recommend that contribution to the school recognized in some permanent and suitable way. He will be sorely missed by all of us who have the privilege of knowing him working with him."

We hope that a suitable memorial can be found for Mr. Taylor. He was a man of vision and dedication.

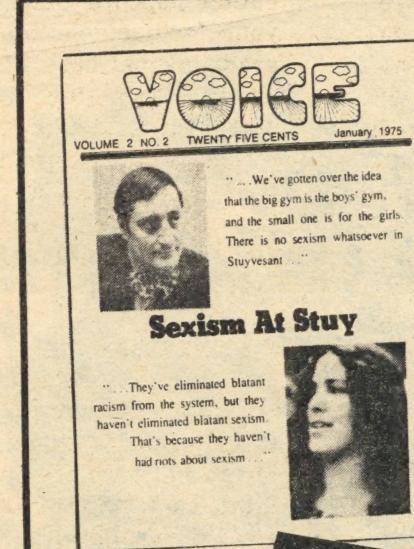
Censorship to be abhorred where ever it occurs

Censorship, the examining of publications for objectionable material, has always been a controversial issue in the United States given to the fact that the line dividing correct and justified censorship from actual repression of the press can often be nebulous and all but impossible to draw in a position that will satisfy all of the people all of the time. In past years most have looked towards the Supreme Court for direction on this subject but, as most of us know, they have recently dodged the issue in the area of films, leaving each community to set its own standards according to taste (or very often) lack of taste. Books and magazines in America are free to print nearly any non-libelous material they so desire, taking the attitude that goes, "If you don't like what you're reading you can read something else."

A news story elsewhere in this edition of The Chart shows some of the problems incurred by a local high school newspaper when it attempted to publish a feature on the subject of teen-age pregnancy. The story, written by a student, was obviously con-

sidered too hot to handle when it was submitted for publication, rose through various channels and was finally submitted to the school board which promptly deemed it unacceptable for publication. That story in its original form, also appears in this week's Chart.

The crux of the issue broiling around this subject would be exactly what the school board found objectionable in the story. Most will agree, after reading it, that the story is definitely not lewd or tasteless and is at least an attempt by a high-school student to write about a very serious problem facing students. Conversely, other readers may well hold the opinion that this story is not fit for publication. That, it seems would be a matter of personal opinion. The major question that must be asked, however, is just who does have the right to act as censors of a student publication and from where or whom do they derive their authority. These types of questions have been arising more and more frequently in the past few years—most notably in Kanawha county of West



High School Confidential

Virginia, where an even more vehement argument has arisen over "objectionable" material in school textbooks.

The Chart, fortunately, is subjected to no type of formal censorship by the College with any questionable decisions being left to the discretion of the faculty advisor.

One of the definitions of the word "censor" is: "the psychic agency that represses unacceptable notions before they reach consciousness." One can easily transfer this idea from the realms of the psyche to a more socially-based connotation. Perhaps what the school board in

question was attempting to do was repress unacceptable ideas from the student readers of the student-written newspaper. The irony of the entire affair is that without being exposed to such ideas, the majority of the students could not have been able to determine whether or not such ideas were unacceptable to them. This is not of mere words, but of opinion truly delineated. The point where censorship becomes rational and meaningful for the majority of the students instead, with an actual infringement on the freedom of the press.

chart

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Tales from the recent past:

Tomfoolery, -- 'and things that go bump in the night'

By JIM ELLISON

Crawling through the wet grass left an acrid smell in our nostrils. As we silently inched our way toward the target on our bellies, and despite the fact it was a cool October evening, sweat poured off our brows burning our eyes and leaving a slight taste of salt on our lips. Much planning had gone into this mission, and now that the target was so near, we muffled our breathing even more. Closer and closer we came, and with every painful forward movement, adrenalin raced faster through our systems, setting up a steady throbbing in the temples. After what seemed like hours, we finally reached the point of no return. Only a few short feet of no man's land separated the tall grass and the target. Suddenly it appeared. As we lay in the grass, catching our breath, we couldn't help but marvel at the way it stood tall, almost majestic, seemingly bathing itself in the October moonlight, telling us, it's time. Using prearranged hand-signals, and not unlike the wily coyote leaping upon his prey, we sprang into action. In one swift movement, we screamed like banshees, and rushed across the open ground and were upon it. We gave one great joyous push, and in a loud snapping second, it was done. The out door toilet was flat on the ground. As we hastily departed the area, running down alleys, laughing and giggling, we could hear the old man scream, "I'll get you kid!" He never did though, and come next year, we would be back again.

No one knows why kids of yesterday turned over toilets on Halloween. It must have had an

origin at sometime in history. But it did not matter to us as to the why or where, only that it was our way to cap off an evening of acting silly, scaring the hell out of people, and just generally raising all sorts of hell. There wasn't much "trick-or-treating" done in those days, primarily because people couldn't afford it, and a knock on the door would more than likely produce choice expletives in reference to your parentage.

The school always had a carnival of sorts, where we would spend most of the evening. But bobbing for apples in a wash tub, eating popcorn balls, or having your fortune told by the fourth grade teacher dressed as a gypsy were just too tame for a group of boys bent on destruction.

Once we were turned loose from the school, we headed for the dark streets, where all good gobblins go to map out their plans, and dream up special tricks for the neighborhood.

If we had a neighborhood grouch, we always placed a burning sack of cow droppings on their porch. After we banged on the door, we would run like hell to a safe area, and roll around on the ground, howling like a bunch of morons at the man stamping out the fire on his porch.

But no matter what we did, we always climaxed the evening by turning over privies. It always offered the best challenge, and we had to employ all the tricks of stealth and speed.

Of course, we had our casualties. Skinned knee caps and elbows from crawling on rocks, wire burns on the neck caused by hitting clothes lines at full gallop, ripped up clothing from barb wire, dog bites, and once, burning butts caused by rock salt fired from a shotgun. It must have been worth it though, as we did it year after year.

Our biggest surprise came one year, when in our haste to turn over as many in one swift swoop, which required split-second timing, and nerves of steel, we turned over one only to discover it

was occupied. It's a strange feeling to stare at and be stared back at by more than one set of cheeks.

Times have changed, and the kids are different. There are not many out door privies left to turn over. The kids seem to have a good time "trick-or-treating", but somehow, it's taken the adventure out of that one night a year when we all had "carte blanche" on out door toilets.

But to all of you out there who are rugged individualists, on this one night a year of foolishness, "good hunting!"



TM seminar to offer some answers

By PETE GRAHAM

A recent issue of Time had as its cover story "Meditation: The Answer to all Your Problems?" No play on words intended, the article proved to be a timely sketch of a movement particularly unique to our times. Although TM advocates are adamant in pointing out that, "TM is not a religion," psychologists suggest that a void exists in present day religious practices. Perhaps the mysticism, the ritualism associated with meditation has moved to fill this void. Perhaps not. Perhaps TM has merely arrived in its time and place. Whatever, you certainly can't argue with its success or, for that matter, its results. There are now 370 TM centers in the U.S.

teaching to some 30,000 new people a month.

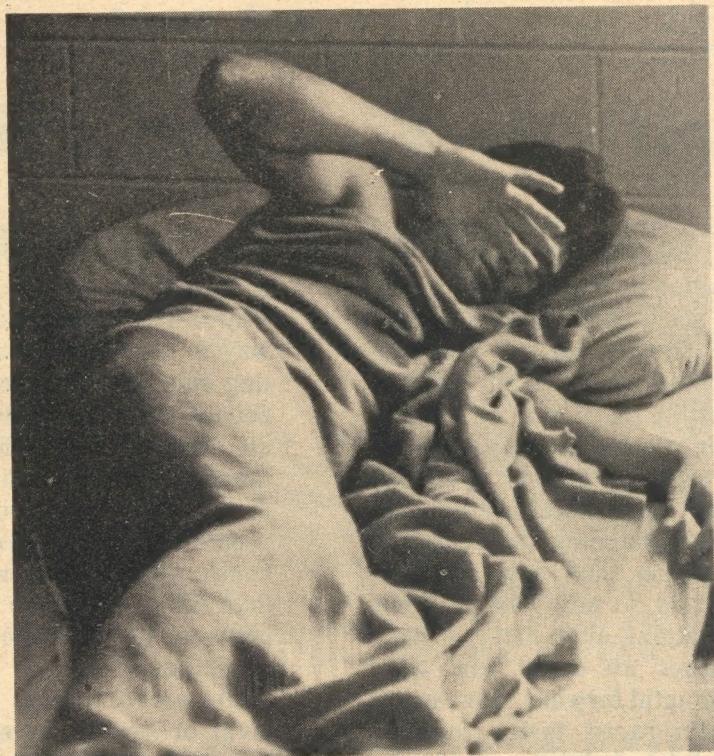
The local center, located at 216 Jackson in Joplin, is staffed by four teachers. Gerry Wertz of the center says they presently average between 40 and 50 new students a month. The total number of meditators in the Joplin area now stands between 350 and 400 and cuts through all strata of society. A fee of \$65 is charged college students wishing to become meditators. For those interested, further information may be obtained by contacting the center.

About 300 people are expected to attend a seminar to be held November 12 at the Ramada Inn on South Rangeline in Joplin. The seminar will begin at 7:30 p.m. and will feature two speakers. Bill

Burden, Jasper County prosecuting attorney, will speak on the "Overall Benefits of Society" as regards TM. Also speaking will be Missouri Southern's Dr. William Ferron, head of the biology department. He will use as his topic, "Scientific Research Regarding TM Pertaining To Health". Garry Cooper, local newscaster, will act as master of ceremonies. All three are practicing meditators. In addition to Wertz, the other teachers, Lindy Hayden Kurt Yoakam and Sam Farmer, will be on hand to conduct a question and answer session. They stress that the seminar is free and open to the public.

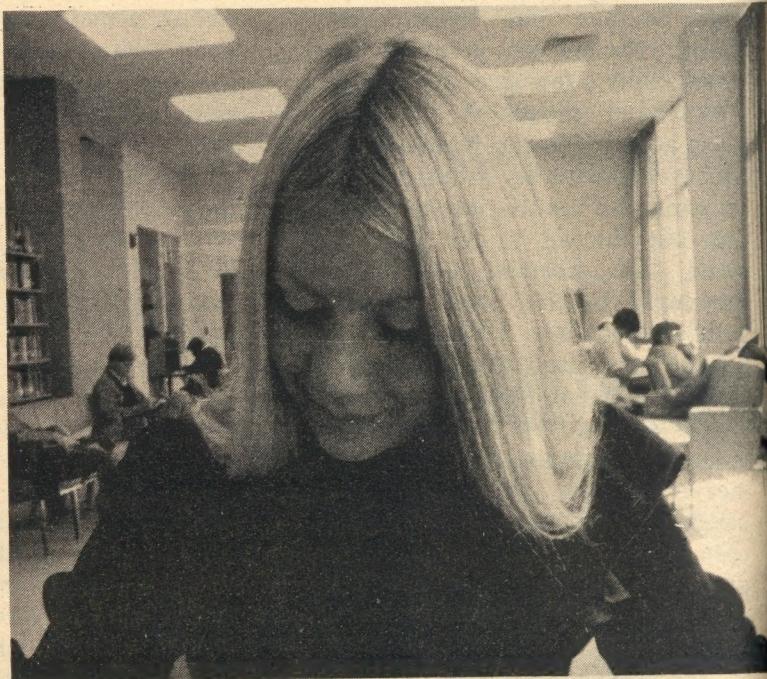
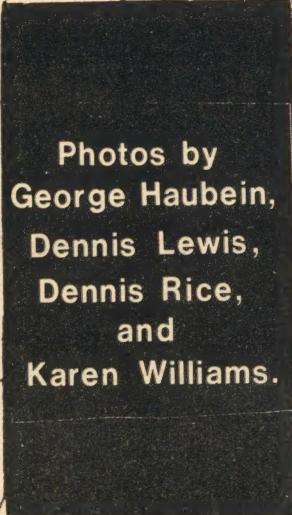
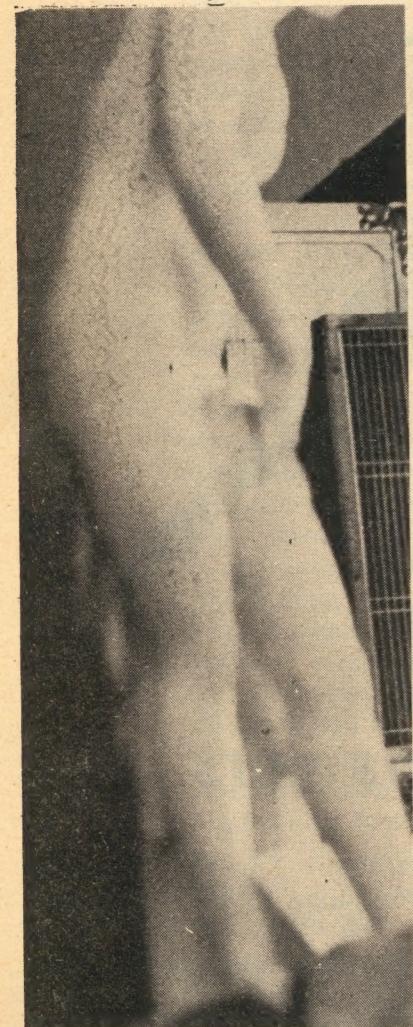
If you have a great many questions about TM, this seems to be the opportune time to get them answered.

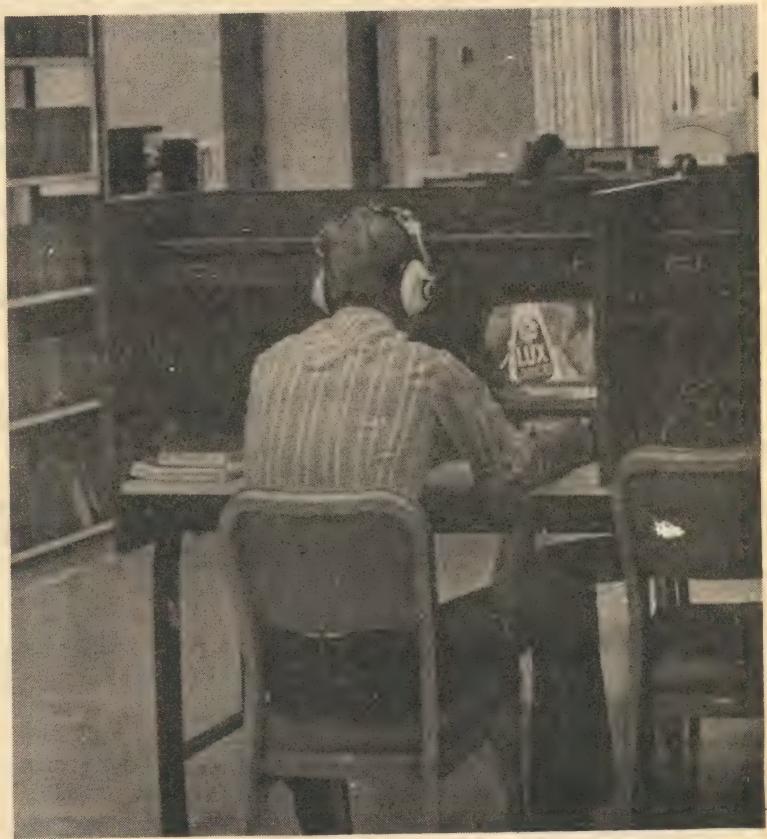
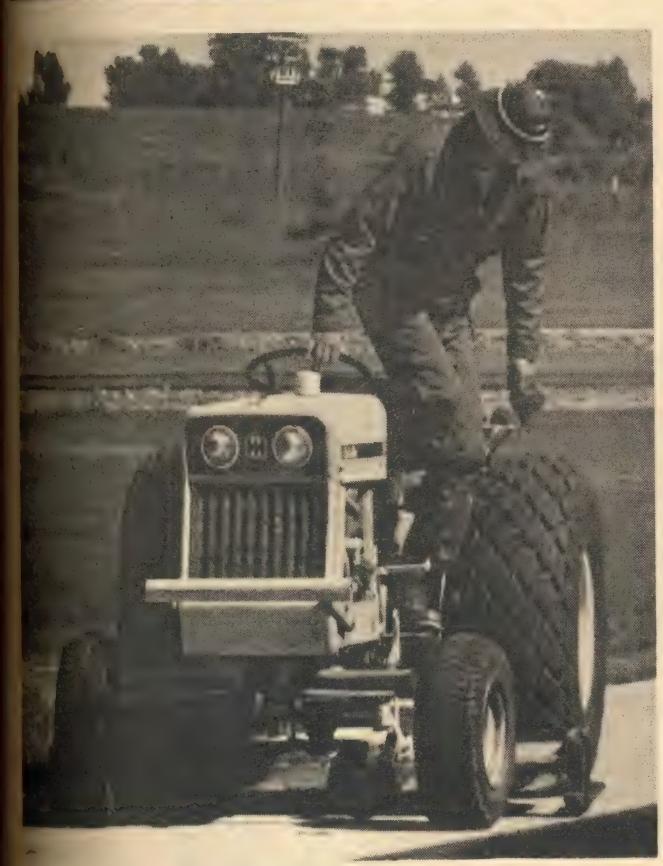
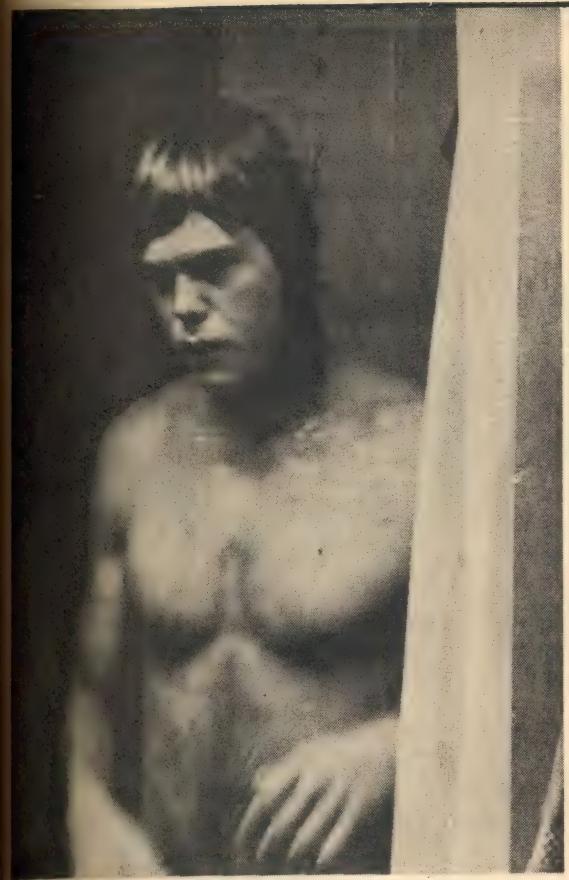




A day in the life of . . .

Photos by
George Haubein,
Dennis Lewis,
Dennis Rice,
and
Karen Williams.





Satanism:

Halloween second important day for practitioner of Satanism

By A Chart Staff Reporter

'Tis Halloween. And to the practitioner of Satanism, it is the second most important day of the year. The most important is the anniversary of the Satanist's birth.

Halloween—All Hallow's Eve or All Saints Day—falls on October 31 or November 1. Originally, All Hallow's Eve was one of the great fire festivals of Britain at the time of the Druids. In Scotland it was associated with the time when spirits of the dead, the demons, witches, and sorcerers were unusually alive and propitious. Paradoxically, All Hallow's Eve was also the night when young people took great care to safeguard their homes from the evil spirits, witches, and demons who had exceptional powers that evening.

And so it remains today as the second most "sacred" day of the year for the Satanist. The highest of all holidays in the Satanic religion is the date of one's own birth. One Satanist, with whom The Chart recently spoke and who has asked to remain anonymous, explains:

"WHY NOT REALLY BE HONEST and if you are going to create a god in your image, why not create that god as yourself? Every man is a god if he chooses to recognize himself as one. So the Satanist celebrates his own birthday as the most important holiday of the year. After all, aren't you happier about the fact that you were born than you are about the birth of someone you have never met? Or for that matter, aside from religious holidays, why pay higher tribute to the birthday of a president or to a date in history than we do to the day we were brought into this world?"

The Satanist continues:

"Despite the fact that some of us may not have been planned or wanted, we're glad, even if no one else is, that we're here! You should give yourself a pat on the back, buy yourself whatever you want, treat yourself like the king (or god) that you are, and generally celebrate your birthday with as much pomp and ceremony as possible."

He continues:

"Man needs ritual and dogma, but no law states that an externalized god is necessary in order to engage in ritual and ceremony performed in a god's name! Could it be that when he closes the gap between himself and his 'god' he sees the demon of pride creeping forth—that very embodiment of Lucifer appearing in his midst? He no longer can view himself in two parts, the carnal and the spiritual, but sees them merge as one, and then to his abysmal horror, discovers that they are only the carnal and always were! Then he either hates himself to death, day by day, or rejoices that he is what he is."

It is a popular belief that a Satanist does not believe in God, but the Satanist with whom The Chart spoke says this is a misconception. The concept of "God" as interpreted by man has been so varied through the ages, he explains, that a Satanist simply accepts the definition which suits him best. God is, to some, benign; to others, He is terrifying. To a Satanist "God"—by whatever name he is called or by no name at all—is seen as the balancing factor in nature, and not as being concerned with suffering, the local cultist says.

"ANYONE WHO THINKS OF SATAN as evil should consider all men, women, children, and animals who have died because 'it was God's will.' Certainly a person grieving the untimely loss of a loved one would much rather have his or her loved one with them in God's hands. Instead, they are consoled by their clergyman who says, 'It's God's will, my dear;' or 'He is in God's hands now, my son.' Such phrases have been a convenient way for religionists to condone or excuse the mercilessness of God. But if God is in complete control and as benign as He is supposed to be, why does He allow these things to happen? Too long have religionists been falling back on their bibles and rulebooks to prove or disprove, justify, condemn, or interpret."

A Satanist shuns terms such as "hope" and "prayer" as they are indicative of apprehension. The Satanist, realizing that anything he gets is of his own doing, takes command of the situation instead of praying to God for it to happen. Positive

thinking and positive action, according to the Satanist, add up to results.

The semantic meaning of 'Satan' is "the adversary" or "opposition" or the "accuser." The very word "devil" comes from the Indian devi which means "god."

Satan, the chief devil of the Western world, was originally an angel whose duty it was to report human delinquencies to God. It was not until the 14th century that he began to be depicted as an evil deity who was part man and part animal, with goat-like horns and hooves. The association of the goat with the Devil is found in the Christian Bible where the holiest day of the year, the Day of Atonement, was celebrated by casting lots for two goats "without blemish", one to be offered to the Lord, and one to Ayazel. The goat carrying the sins of the people was driven into the desert and became a "scapegoat." This is the origin of the goat where once a year it was sacrificed to a god.

TODAY, IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA, Satanism is at an all-time high, according to the Satanist with whom we spoke.

"More and more people are tuning out God and tuning in the Devil. We meet once a week just like all the hypocrites do 52 weeks out of the year. Services are usually held in a member's home but due to recent problems, we have been forced to meet on odd days and at unusual times at night," he said.

No other single device has been associated with Satanism as has the Black Mass. To say that the most blasphemous of all religious ceremonies is nothing more than a literary invention is certainly a statement which needs qualifying—but nothing could be truer.

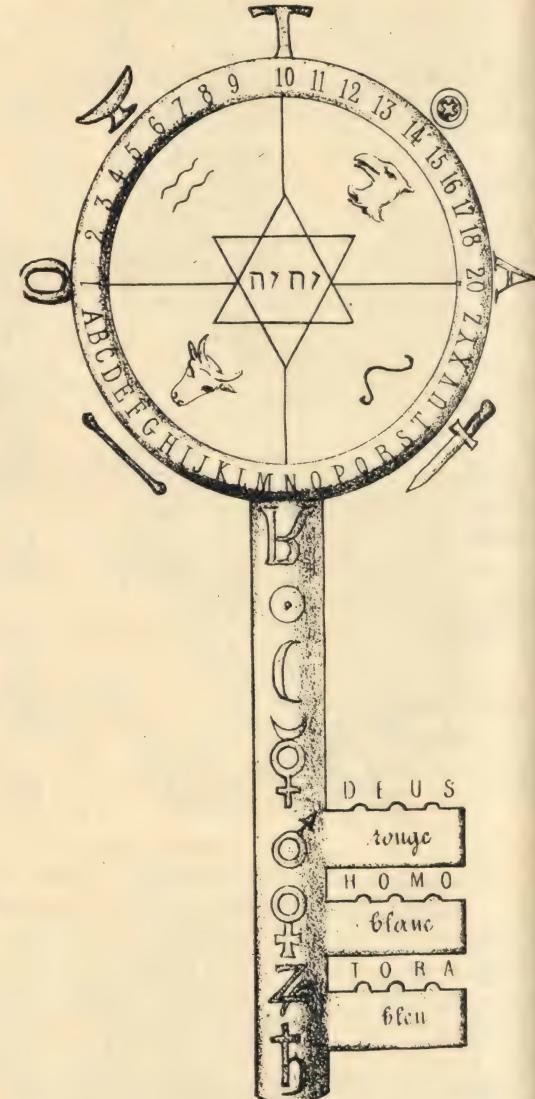
The basic ritual concerning the Black Mass is described thus by the Satanist with whom The Chart spoke: a defrocked priest stands before an altar consisting of a nude woman, her legs spread-eagled and vagina thrust open, each of her outstretched fists grasping a black candle made from the fat of unbaptized babies, and a chalice containing the urine of a prostitute (or containing blood) reposing on her belly. An inverted cross hangs above the altar, and triangular hosts of ergot-laden bread or black stained turnips are methodically blessed as the priest dutifully slips them in and out of the altar-lady's labia. Then, according to the Satanist, an invocation to Satan and various demons is followed by an array of prayers and psalms chanted backwards or interspersed with obscenities, all performed within the confines of a "protective" pentagon drawn on the floor. If the Devil appears, he is invariably in the form of a rather eager man wearing the head of a black upon his shoulders. Then follows a potpourri of flagellation, prayer-book burning, cunnilingus, fellatio, and general hindquarters kissing—all done to a background of ribald recitations from the Holy Bible, and audible expectorations on the cross.

"IF THIS SOUNDS REPULSIVE, then the success of the reports of the Black Mass, in keeping the devout in church, is easy to understand. No 'decent' person could fail to side with the inquisitors when told of these blasphemies," the Satanist said. "The propagandists of the church did their job well, informing the public at one time or another of the heresies and heinous acts of the Pagans, Cathars, Bogomils, Templars and others who, because of their dualistic philosophies and sometimes Satanic logic, had to be eradicated."

The usual assumption is that the Satanic ceremony or service is always called a Black Mass. A Black Mass, however, is not the magical ceremony practiced by Satanists. A Satanist would only employ the use of a Black Mass as a form of psycho-drama. Furthermore, a Black Mass is essentially a parody on the religious service of the Roman Catholic Church but can be loosely applied to a satire on any religious ceremony.

A Black Mass as performed most often today in a Satanic cult meeting generally consists of blaspheming such "sacred" topics as Eastern mysticism, psychiatry, the psychedelic movement, ultra-liberalism, etc. Patriotism is championed; drugs and their gurus are defiled; acultural militants are

(continued on page 13)



Satanic worship shows increase in four-state area

(continued from page 12)

defied, and the decadence of ecclesiastical theologies are even given a Satanic boost.

"We claim no difference," said the Satanist being interviewed, "in the fact that we have rituals, black masses, etc., just as the so-called Christians have Sunday morning worship services, or the Catholics have late night and early morning masses. We are no different other than being an 'off religion' called by some and other labels I care not to mention. Just as the priest wears a smock and white collar, or a layman wears a gown or suit, so does the leader of a sect in Satanic churches as he might wear a black-hooded robe with bare feet. No difference whatsoever! People all over the United States have already stereo-typed the Satanist into the person who wears a red bandana upon their person, dark sun-glasses, earrings, etc. Totally wrong. True, some do wear this garb, but only the Devil knows which ones are loyal Satanists and which are not."

He continues:

"**ALSO, THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE** between 'white' and 'black' magic, except in the smug hypocrisy, quiet-ridden righteousness, and self-deceit of the 'white' magic performed for altruistic, benevolent, and 'good' purposes, while 'black' magic is used for self-aggrandizement, personal power, and 'evil' purposes. No one on earth ever pursued occult studies, metaphysics, yoga, or any other 'white light' concept without ego gratification and personal power as a goal. It just so happens that some people enjoy wearing hair shirts, and others prefer velvet or silk. What is pleasure to one, is pain to another, and the same applies to 'good' and 'evil'. Every practitioner of witchcraft is convinced that he or she is doing 'the right thing.'"

The Satanist said also:

"But always remember one thing: Open wide the gates of Hell! The lower heavens beneath you, let them serve you! Govern those who govern! Cast down such as fall. Bring forth those that increase, and destroy the rotten! No place, let it remain in one number. Add and diminish until the stars be numbered. Arise! Move! and appear before the covenant of His mouth, which he hath sworn unto us in His justice. Open the mysteries of your creation, and make us partakers of the undefined wisdom."

Then he concluded the interview with these words:

"One thing stands sure: the standards, philosophy, and practices set forth in the Satanic Bible are those employed by the most self-realized and most powerful humans on earth. In unclouded minds, resides the potential of the Satanist, as always has been. The sign of the horns shall appear to many now, rather than the few; and the magician will stand forth that he may be recognized."

WHERE DID IT BEGIN? There is no beginning. The history of man is the history of magic. It is impossible to turn to any particular era and say that at this time or that time magic made its appearance in definite form. Though there are very early records of its practice, there are still earlier traces and evidences left behind in the shape of rude carvings, symbols, and so forth, and the legends that have been handed down through generations by word of mouth alone. These traces are to be found among every race and every nation on the globe. Magic was man's first effort to establish contact with the unknown; the hidden spiritual forces which he dimly felt to exist and by means of which he hoped to attain his desires and accomplish matters that proved difficult or too much for him by ordinary means.

Not all magic was black, but all magic did eventually develop an evil tendency, and magic as a whole grew to imply that which was dark and dubious if not actually evil. In the evolution of thought, magic, as representing a lower intellectual level, probably everywhere preceded religion but, later, ran parallel with it.

Now the occultist traces black magic much further back than the mere materialist. He goes back to the lost continent of Atlantis, which sank beneath the waves of the Western Ocean and thereby caused the greatest cataclysm the world has ever experienced, referred to in the Bible as the great flood. The people of Atlantis, according to the magician, had reached a high state of evolution, physically, mentally, and spiritually, and had attained a vast knowledge of psychic powers. Unfortunately they proceeded to misuse their knowledge, and the initiates of Atlantis fought against one another for supernatural supremacy, using their powers for the enslavement of their fellow man and the race as a whole. They are supposed to have reached according to the magician, an even higher standard of civilization than man has since attained, but they became adepts of the black art and controlled psychic and elemental forces to dominate the animal and mineral kingdoms. This race is symbolized in the Bible as the Tower of Babel, magicians believe, the Tower representing a civilization whose base rested on earth and whose summit reached into higher realms than man was yet entitled to penetrate.

In the end, the Atlanteans brought about their own destruction by the perversion of forces which even destroyed the entire continent. Some few of the Atlantean people escaped, by removing themselves to other countries before the final upheaval. The yellow races of today are regarded by some as their descendants, and if any traces of these remote ancestors remain, and their magic practices, they should be looked for among the Chinese and the closely-guarded secrets in the Lhamasseries of Tibet.

ROLO AHMED, A MASTER OCCULTIST, says that it is certain that these ancient people fell into monstrous evils, and became the first earthly masters of the black art, bestowing upon an unfortunate world the earliest vibrations of sorcery. The material proof, he says, of the existence of Atlantis is slight but it is an accepted fact among occultists.

"We find material evidences of magical practices in the European caves of the Palaeolithic age; those belonging to the interglacial period, which is sometimes called Aurignacian, after the cave dwellers of Aurignacia, whose remains and drawings link them with some of the primitive African tribes. In a cave near Bagnères de Luchon there are spirited drawings of masked men and animals; also, the impress of hands in a mutilated condition, some of which appear to have been dipped in a sticky fluid, while others have been outlined with black or yellow pigments," Ahmed writes.

He explains that authorities on the subject do not consider that they are the imprints of lepers, but all have fingers torn or cut away at the first joint, and it is not unreasonable to suppose, he states, that the cause of this dismemberment was for sacrificial purposes. Many primitive peoples do the same thing even today. In the case of epidemics it is quite usual to offer a finger or two for the magical purposes of "cutting off" the deaths. Some savage tribes maim themselves as a mark of grief or mourning.

There is another cave in France with a drawing on the rock surface of a masked man with antlers. It is found on the walls of a little room at the end of a long passage, and evidently represents a primitive sorcerer masquerading as an animal. Nearby is a sort of altar, where this prehistoric magician probably made sacrifices. Antlers and horns have been the insignia of devils and black magicians from time immemorial, as has been pointed out. They are worn by present day witch doctors. This carving in question is a particularly lively illustration of this early wizard, prancing and bedecked.

Further east and coming to a different period, one finds the great Zoroaster, the founder of the Magian religion, who is thought to have lived about 10000 B.C. or even earlier. Originally the aim of his teaching was the distinction between good and

evil, with good triumphant, but as the years rolled on it degenerated into an idolatrous form of fire worship and its priests were certainly black magicians, judging by the methods they employed for divination and the like.

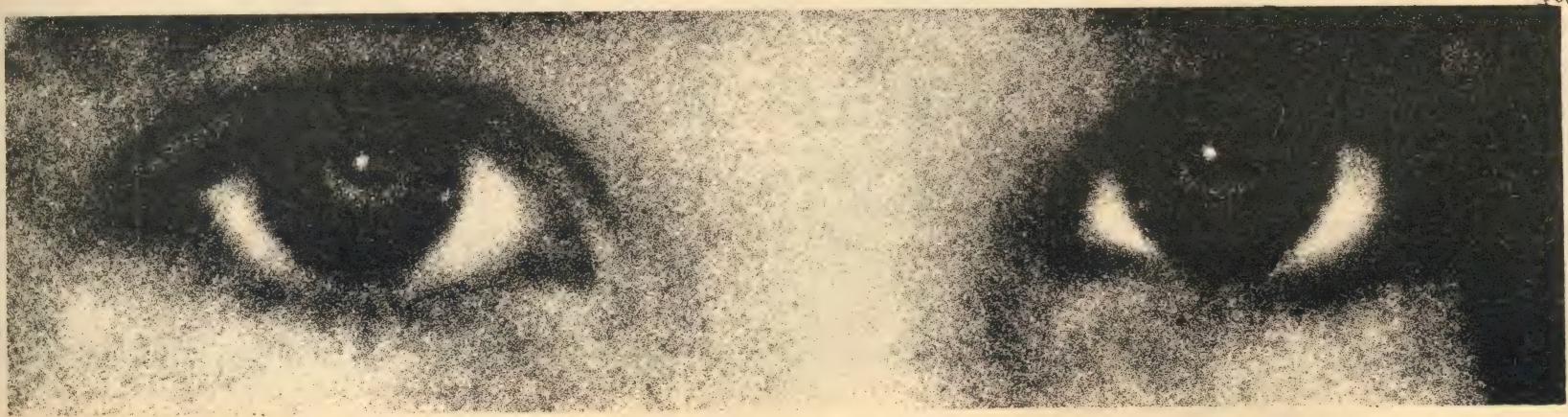
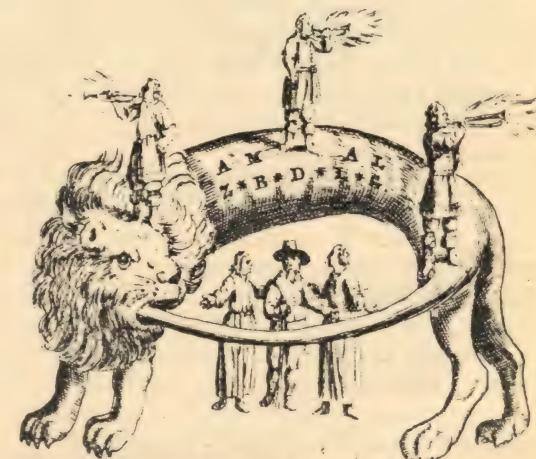
The Magi flourished when Cyrus founded the New Empire. They sacrificed to the sun, moon, earth, water, and winds with many revolting rites performed with the bodies and blood of children and animals. In many countries witchcraft is blended with religion. Every early religion has the characteristic of blood sacrifice, particularly of children and the first born. The Jews are only typical of many in this respect. In fact, it was so common a practice that many contest the theory that it was in any material sense black magic, even though all blood sacrifice is sorcery.

In India all kinds of magic are found blended with the holy Vedas, and the Samaridham Brahmana is composed largely of sorcery and incantations. In early Egypt the worshiper could only approach his gods through the media of magic rites. In following early evidences of sorcery and incantations we must not overlook the Jewish Kabala, nor the various forms of phallic worship which were a feature of the very earliest religions. Phallic worship, however, was not so much connected with black magic until its revival in later times. It continued, nevertheless, to run, as a disguised and unacknowledged thread, through all beliefs and is clearly interwoven with the various Serpent religions, wherever found. It also leaves its traces in the formation of the Cromlechs and Colmirs of the Celtic peoples.

FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS, the Deity worshipped in black magic was the source and creator of evil, the rival of goodness. Various forms were the Egyptian god Set, the Persian Ahriman, the Python of the Greeks, the Jewish serpent, Satans, Balial the Devil, and later Baphomet of the Templars, the goat deity of the witches' sabbath. In the ancient Kabala Satan's name was that of Jehovah reversed, and he was not actually a devil but the negation of light and truth.

A time came, then, when black magic and devil worship swept Europe like a psychic wave, permeating all daily life. So widespread became the belief in the spirit of evil that it may be truly said the devil reigned supreme. People became frightened of those who worshipped the devil and people became fearful of the unknown.

In time, however, black magic became organized to work against established religions and societies and was practiced in dark and secret places with the object of overthrowing established powers. In the United States in the last decade a new wave of Satanism has begun. It has invaded the Four-State area, apparently, and its appearance here may be only a symptom of the times in which we live. Or it may be an omen of something more. On this Halloween day, it is for the reader to decide.



Newspaper tangles with censor

(continued from page 2)

"sooner or later," they wrote. "We are not our readers' rose-colored glasses."

Indeed, reported Time Magazine in its May 26 edition, "Gone are the days when high school newspapers devoted their pages to such innocuous subjects as class picnics, the theme of the senior prom, and the minutes of the math club meeting. Today the more adventurous of the nation's 35,000 high school papers are more likely to be doing exposes of faculty hiring policies, challenging the cafeteria's prices or reporting on such contemporary student concerns as drugs, alcoholism, contraceptives, abortion, and even homosexuality."

In LaGrange, Illinois, high school journalists were responsible for getting police to reopen a murder investigation. In Wantagh, New York, high school journalists attacked successfully a board of education policy tying grades to attendance. Elsewhere examples have been equally notable.

Practices of school newspapers (including college newspapers) are generally based on certain principles. For example, it is generally recognized that there are three major types of "school" newspapers. The first major type is "the house organ." A true house organ is entirely owned, written, prepared, financed, and distributed by the school administration. Persons who participate in such a newspaper are, literally or figuratively, employees of the administration and are, therefore, under the complete control of the administration.

SECOND OF THE THREE TYPES of newspapers is the one most familiar to both high school and college students across the nation because most institutions of learning run their newspaper, fund it, provide housing and materials for the operation of the newspaper but provide no control over content or layout of the paper. An adviser is provided for newspapers of this type and then the school administration leaves publication of the paper to the adviser and the student staff. The Chart is a newspaper of this type.

Last of the three types is the independent student press. The independent press separate itself corporately, financially, and usually physically from the institution. If the paper remains housed in campus buildings, the paper pays a rental fee and in some instances a fee is charged for use of the institution's name.

Written policy statements usually accompany the establishment of any type of campus press. It is from these statements that the school administration can draw guidelines on how much control it has over the publication of a campus newspaper. Vice-principal Campbell and the entire Joplin school board were unaware of any written policy statement pertaining to the Parkwood Spectator. According to Don Pierce, adviser to The Spectator, the only written policy governing the newspaper appears in the masthead of the paper.

The masthead of The Spectator reads (as published in the October edition): "The Parkwood Spectator intends to base its scope upon factors influencing students, teachers, administrators and citizens of the community and to publish news on the basis of news value. The Spectator maintains an independent policy in its editorial columns and accepts the charge of accurately reflecting the attitudes and interests of Parkwood high school in its news items."

Nowhere in the statement is anything said about all content being subject to administration review. And there is no record of the Joplin school board at any time finding fault with the statement as published in the masthead.

Several well documented court cases appear to bear relationship to the Parkwood case, but the Freedom of Information Center in Columbia reports that conflicts between student press and school administrators have been marked with frequent successes by school administrators. The most recent decisions by courts, however, point in a new direction.

IN THE CASE OF TINKER VS. DES MOINES Independent School District, the United States Supreme Court ruled in 1969:

"First Amendment rights, applied in light of the special school environment, are available to teachers and students."

"It can hardly be argued that either students or teachers shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate."

"Any variation from the majority's opinion may inspire fear. Any word spoken in class...may start an argument....But our Constitution says we must take this risk and our history says that it is this sort of hazardous freedom...that is the basis of our national strength."

A more recent case was in 1973 when the Northern district of Indiana United States District Court ruled on censorship:

"The School Corporation shall not prohibit publication of

articles in official school newspaper on the basis of the subject matter or terminology used unless the article or terminology used is obscene, libelous, or interferes with or disrupts school activities."

THE TINKER CASE DEALS with constitutional rights and those stated in the first amendment. That amendment guarantees "freedom of the press."

The Indiana case deals specifically with censorship of a high school newspaper by the school's administration.

Another court case, Trujillo vs Love, was brought by Dorothy Trujillo, a student at Southern Colorado State College, when her writing for the campus newspaper was censored and she was removed as a student editor. In this case the college had a

written policy which stated very specifically that the administration had a right to censor what went in to the college newspaper. Trujillo presented evidence to the court which indicated that the college, while having the written policy, did not sufficiently communicate this policy to the students. The court went on to suggest that if the college officials had, in fact, implemented their publication policy and fully communicated this fact to students then the court may have ruled in their favor. Instead the court ruled in Trujillo's favor.

What if students at Parkwood should refuse to turn in copy to the administration for their review?

"I'd hate to think about it," commented Vice-Principal Campbell.

Teenage Pregnancies . . .

(Continued from page 3)

valid judgment for yourself. If it is not given in the home, someone should tell someone. Helping you decide."

"Of course in the town I came from there are no secrets. The first night back I phoned my best friend, whom I could always talk to, easier than anyone. Her mother got on the phone and said 'she didn't want her mother associating with me.'

AT BIRTHRIGHT, LOUISE COLLINS stated, "If you are pregnant and have a problem, we try to help. We try to be somebody who is available. . . . If she thinks she is pregnant, we offer a confidential urine test."

A young girl must telephone Birthright. If a friend calls and says she has a friend who is in trouble, the girl is advised to have her friend call herself.

Limited funds make it very hard for Birthright to give financial aid. But in desperate conditions, the first doctor payment may be paid or a deposit on the hospital she chooses.

Parental consent is not necessary but nothing is done here which would require permission.

The ladies at Birthright do not betray a confidence. The files in the office are locked and give only the first name. Files with complete information are kept under lock in a private home.

Girls are encouraged to go to their parents. If she is sincerely worried a sponsor could be with her or could reconstruct the scene to prepare her. They will sit down with a girl and feed back to her what she says to help her decide what she wants to do.

Birthright has many services available including sitting with a girl's child while she goes to the doctor, baby clothes, maternity clothes and guiding a girl for legal advice.

"What Birthright does is to provide emotional and physical support to the expectant mother to make sure she's aware that there is an alternative to abortion, hoping she will choose to let the baby live."

There are several provisions one must comply with in order to be accepted into the Department of Health and Welfare's program: a referral from the welfare office or doctor, one must live in the city limits and financial

guidelines must be met. The Department cannot accept minors unless they are pregnant.

The program provides pre-natal sessions, complete physicals, and a follow-through after delivery. Then the girl is accepted into the Family Planning Services.

"The fantastic part now is the fact it made my parents and family aware of the problems that can arise when two young people get together. For teenagers to be informed and able to talk to parents or even a friend and have the facts straight are one of the most important parts of growing up."

DR. RONALD BOPP, AN OBSTETRICIAN and gynecologist, stated, "Before they (the girl) can be seen they need the parents' permission. A form is all set up, they (the parents) just need to sign it."

If a girl is pregnant, she does not need parental consent. "We're taking care of the mother and the baby."

Terry Ballard, coordinator of community services at the Ozark Mental Health Center, commented, "When a girl finds herself in this situation of being pregnant and confused about what to do, there are some practical considerations and some emotional considerations."

"If the emotional support isn't forthcoming from family or friends, it's time to seek professional help."

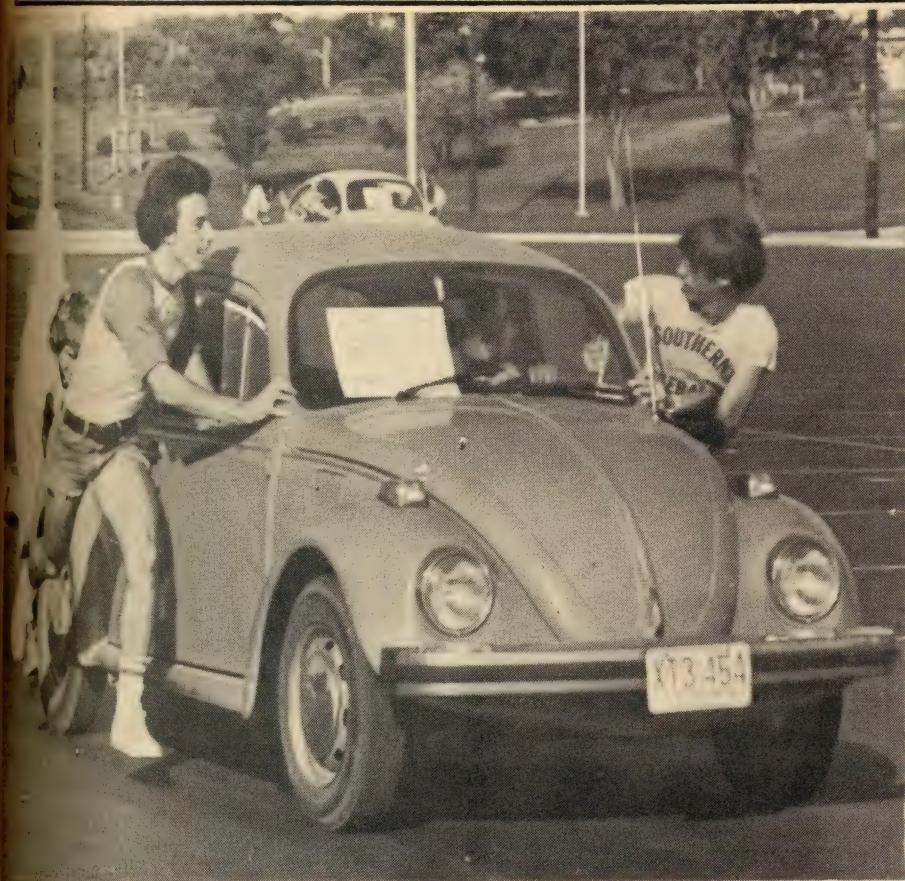
Parental consent is not necessary to come to the center. If medication is involved, parents must be informed; otherwise, confidence is kept. The pregnant female is encouraged to tell her parents. None of the counsellors would engage in moral or legal aspects.

"First," Mrs. Ballard stated, "a determination of the girl's personality, social history, and her general function. Then an investigation of sociological aspects is made. We try to identify from where the pressure is coming. If a girl finds herself in this condition, this is a good place to come."

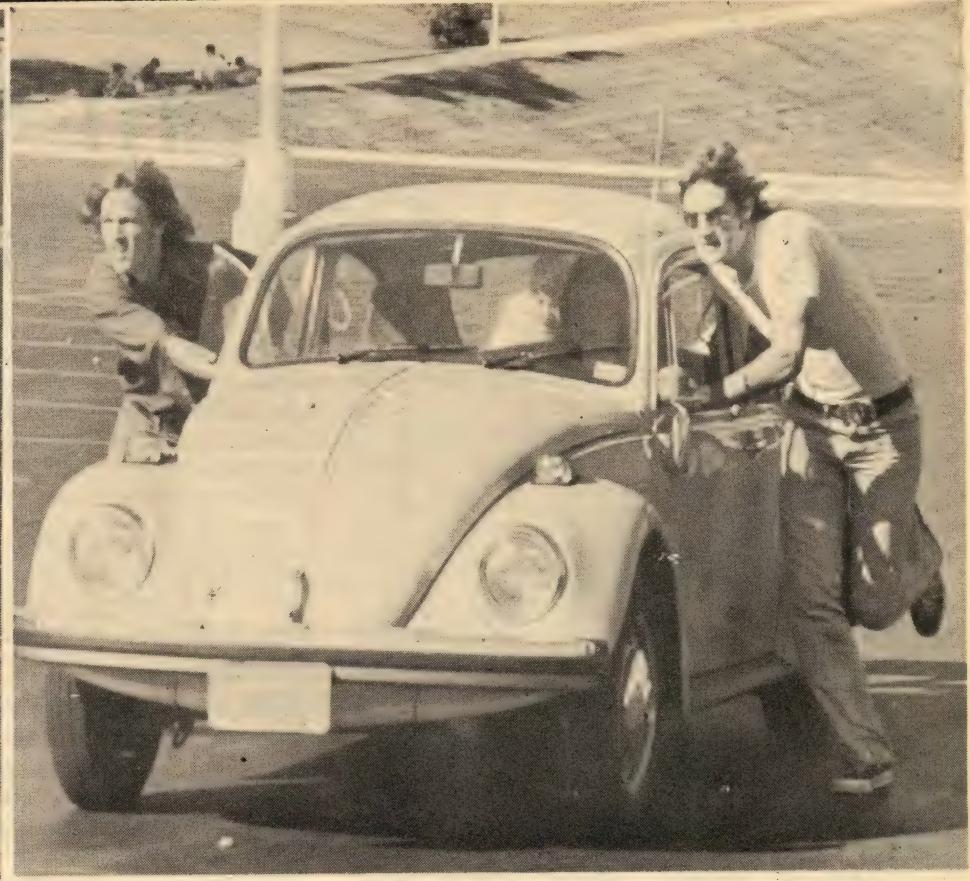
If an adolescent is pregnant and needs counselling or information, one can call The Family Planning Services at 1415 East Third, 781-0352, extension 19; Birthright, 781-3210, or Birth Control Information, Ladies Center Incorporated, 8448 Delmar Street, St. Louis, 1-214-991-0505.



RENOVATION OF JOPLIN'S MEMORIAL HALL is due to come before city voters December 9 in the form of a \$2 million dollar general purpose bond issue. Renovation would include air-conditioning, new doors and windows, new audio system, new seats,



RECENT VW RACES sponsored by the Ecumenical Campus Ministry proved both fun and challenging to students at



Missouri Southern. Winners of the race were Rho Epsilon Chi, the physical education majors club. Representing the winners

were Don Yocum, Dave Beezley, Phil Morgan, Steve Ketchum and Dave Miller. (Picture on left). Representing the second place ECM team (pictured on right) were Randy Williams, Tom Cassady, Kathy Cassady, Jim Landrith and Rick Coleman.

Two monuments get together to form new film cornerstone

By KAY ALBRIGHT

John Wayne rides again (and again and again and again) in a sequel to his Academy Award winning movie "True Grit". Once more the Duke is aging disgracefully in his role of Rooster Cogburn, but this time he is joined by an actress who has aged and yet retained her natural elegance, Katherine Hepburn.

"Rooster Cogburn" is about a U.S. Marshal who manages to be a trifle zealous in his pursuit of duty. So what if we watch him shoot four people in the first two minutes of the movie and later find out that he's shot 68 men (only 60 died) in his "lumstrum" (years) of duty. Well, he loses his badge and goes to get drunk with his cat, General Sterling Price. Meanwhile we switch over and watch an army wagon full of guns, dynamite and nitroglycerin get hi-jacked by a group of bad guys, led by a gentleman that you'll soon have tabbed as a psycho. Rooster gets bribed out of retirement and goes off in hot pursuit.

The bad guys show up at a little mission to rest and leave behind several dead bodies as calling cards. One of these bodies is Katherine Hepburn's father, and naturally the lady would not be in the least adverse to seeing the killers hanged. Rooster Cogburn shows up a day late and tries to take the lady back to safety; she decides to go with him and Rooster experiences his first of many spirited conversations in which she gets the last and final word.

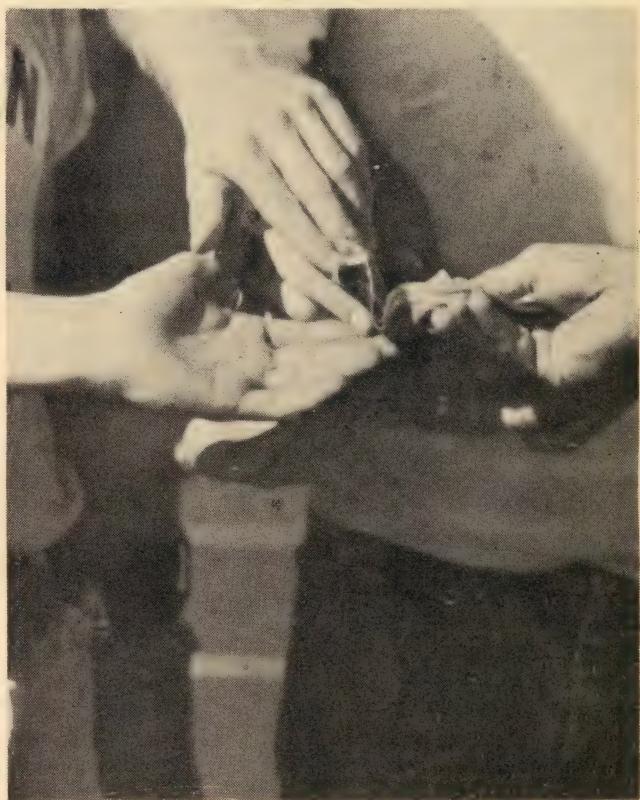
Actually the plot line resembles the old classic "African Queen" with Humphrey Bogart and Katherine Hepburn with a dash of "True Grit" thrown in. In "African Queen" Bogart plays the gruff drunk thrown into a venture with a lady missionary as they sail down an African river. In "Rooster Cogburn" John Wayne plays a gruff drunk thrown into a venture with a lady missionary as they shoot some rapids in Arkansas with the nitroglycerin as a passenger. Other similarities such as both lady missionaries losing their father, becoming romantically interested in their gruff drunks, being extremely spirited and mildly intimidating also exist. One is almost tempted to say it's a remake in a western theme. The dash of "True Grit" comes in with the fact that both ladies are determined to personally avenge their fathers' death and Rooster doesn't want them but soon comes to rely on them.

To be truthful the movie is primarily carried by the two stars and to see them together and watch the way they not only act but react together, you really wouldn't care if they were in a "Casper the friendly ghost" cartoon. John Wayne may be heavier, grayer, may have road-map wrinkles, may pant hard after a brisk walk but he's still the Duke, still does a beautiful drunk scene, and can deliver a line like "You may be scrawny and have a sharp tongue, but it pleases me to be with you" and make you believe it's romantic. Katherine Hepburn might have lost the rich timbre to her voice, have shaking hands, and be

thinner than ever, but she can still deliver her lines with spunk, not look out of place in a western, and have that certain quality that is inadequately described as "class." Many of the best scenes of the movie are provided by the spirited repartee of the two such diverse but equally stubborn characters who gradually come to respect and maybe even more than like each other.

Of course there are certain technicalities to be questioned. The primary among these is whether or not nitroglycerine can be bounced around over mountains (on one occasion at night) in a wagon, and shot down violent rapids without exploding. Personally it seems a little unlikely but the ending of the movie would definitely be flat without it. Another detail would be the scenery. Yes, it is beautiful, well photographed and totally untypical of the territory where the story is supposed to be taking place. Careful perusal of the credits explained why; it's hard to make Oregon look like the mountain parts of Arkansas.

Technically the movie is well put together, well filmed, and if all the other actors don't quite make it to the Wayne Hepburn level, they still do an adequate job. This movie may not make it to the Academy Awards but it will be the most memorable for casting two such epic movie figures together. They may be older, their style may have had to adapt a little but they can't be any less than a cornerstone of American movies.



ECM "PAYS OFF" Rho Epsilon Chi, winners of the ECM VW race. (Chart photos by Jim Hamilton.)

High school debate tourney set

High school students will invade Missouri Southern November 14 and 15 in order to participate in the annual speech and debate tournament which is run by college students with minimum supervision.

Dr. D. H. Rhodes organizes the tournament with college staff and students and appoints the tournament positions but allows the students the active participation because, as he explains, "The purpose of this tournament is to give the student experience in handling a speech tournament so that he won't be at a total loss if he has to run one in a high school teaching career."

Tom Noland, sophomore and college debater, was appointed chairman of the tournament who is in charge of everything. Duane Hunt, of the drama department is in charge of acquiring enough timekeepers. Sherry Yates is his student chairman. Milton Brietzke is in charge of judges (to be chosen among townspeople) with Jan Repond as his student chairman. Sweepstakes chairman is Robert Estes and Gary Evans is in charge of the checkers and runners.

Debate chairmen are Dennis Rhodes in Championship debate with John McKnight as his assistant chairman and Pat Platter in novice debate with Ralph Bush as his assistant chairman.

Individual events each have their own chairperson and co-chairperson. For dramatic interpretation Steve Brietzke is chairperson and Bill Tweedie is the assistant. Cecilia Cates is chairperson in poetry interpretation while Chris Larsen is her assistant.

In duet acting, Sarah Faucett is the chairperson and Kurt Parsons is the assistant.

Extemporaneous speaking and oratory is broken up into men's and women's divisions. For men's extemp, Steve Noland is chairperson and Galen Augustus is assistant and for women's extemp Kay Albright is chairperson and John Henry Pogue is the assistant. In oratory, Jim Russell is chairperson of the women's division with Jenny Scorse as his assistant while Randy Hunt is chairperson of the men's division with Missy Patchin as his assistant.

Trophies for the tournament are being provided by the Kiwanis Club through the Joplin Kiwanis Art Barnett Memorial Foundation, which has provided the trophies every year since the first tournament five years ago. Thirty schools from the four state area will be participating. College will be dismissed on 12 noon on Friday the 14th.

Volleyball team still shows winning ways

By LO VETRA BROWN

Missouri Southern Women's Volleyball team defeated the women from School of the Ozarks at Point Lookout, in games



PASS, SET, SPIKE is the slogan of this year's women's volleyball team as evidenced by the recently completed wooden official's stand. (Chart photo by LoVetra Brown)

played at the gymnasium here on October 16. The scores were 15-9 and 15-8.

In the first game School of the Ozarks opened the scoring 2-0 but MSSC gained the serve and built up a 4-2 lead. The Lions lost the serve but Southern's Barbara Lawson went down to the floor in order to avert what appeared to be S of O's third point.

THE SERVE CHANGED HANDS four more times, then School of the Ozarks scored four times to take the lead, 6-4. The Lion's Cheryl Frazier regained the serve on a spike, and the Lions swept ahead, 8-6. S of O came back to tie the score, 8-8, then went ahead 9-8. That was as far as the maroon clad S of O

women went, however, as the Lions scored seven straight points. The fifteenth and deciding point was scored by the Lion's Patty Crane, as she returned what looked to be an S of O spike.

In the second game the Lion women roared ahead 10-1, but School of the Ozarks made a game of it by going from a 5-14 deficit to 8-14, as MSSC held onto their precarious 14 point score. MSSC won the game 15-8. This game featured exciting close-to-the-net action by Southern's Patty Crane, Belynda Doby and Cheryl Frazier.

MSSC took the junior varsity match, 15-7 and 15-2.

Southwest Baptist College of Bolivar defeated the Lion women in a match played here on Oct. 21, by a score of 15-8 and 15-2.

THE LIONS JUMPED into a 5-0 lead at the outset of game one, but a time-out seemed to break their momentum. The Bearcats reeled off 12 unanswered points, and went on to win 15-8.

Two points were all MSSC scored in the second game, as SWBC won 15-2. Southern's main trouble in both games seemed to be in sending the ball out of bounds, as close to a dozen Bearcat points were made on this type of Lion miscue.

The junior varsity match proved to be the glamor event of the evening as MSSC ran their perfect junior varsity record to 4-0.

THE LIONS CLAWED the Bearcats 15-5 in game one, then came from a 14-9 deficit in the second game thriller to win 16-14.

Game two was close all the way. Coach Gerry Albins' reserves fought the purple clad Bearcats on nearly even terms. SWBC seemed close to throwing the match into a third game as they finally led 14-9. The Lions reserves fought valiantly to gain a 15-14 lead as time ran out. The rules of volleyball state that, in this case, the game shall go on until one side leads by two points. SWBC regained the serve, and could have tied the game, but quick action by the Lions regained the serve. MSSC players Karen Gordon, Debbie Phillips and Terry Wilcox foiled



DEBBIE PHILLIPS and Belynda Doby hustle after a mate's pass in Missouri Southern's recent volleyball tour of Crowder College. Looking on is Barbra Lawson. (Chart by LoVetra Brown)

numerous SWBC scoring attempts. The MSSC crowd, estimated at 100 spectators cheered the Lion reserves on as the JV's scored MSSC's sixteenth and deciding point by failing to clear the net on a return.

The Lions defeated the Crowder College Roughriders game played at Neosho on Oct. 23, by 15-7 and 15-2 score. Lion reserves ran their record to 5-0 by defeating the Crowder unit 15-7 and 15-12. The varsity women are 6-5 after the C match.

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

FALL SEMESTER 1975-1976

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1975

	<u>EXAM SCHEDULE</u>
Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1975

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1975

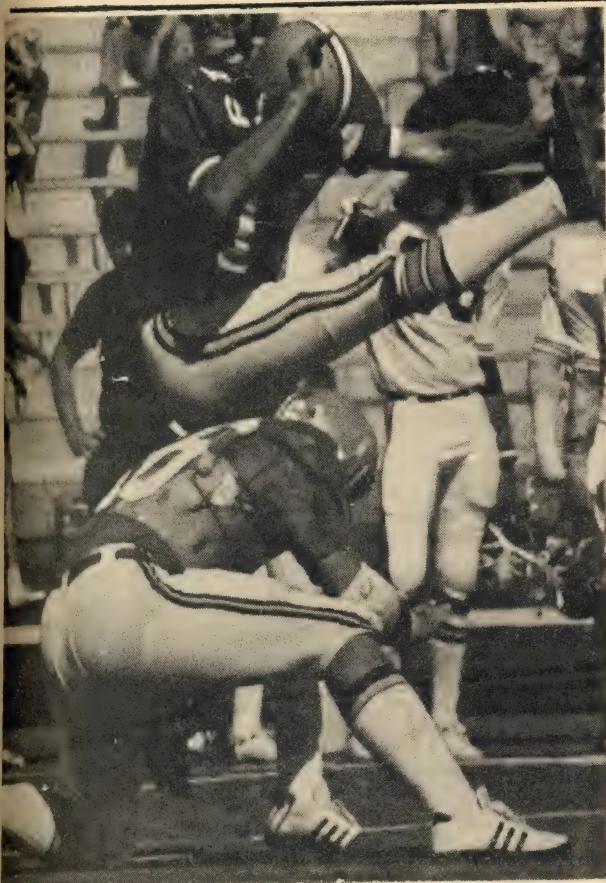
Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Monday Evening Classes-Monday, December 15
Tuesday Evening Classes-Tuesday, December 16

Wednesday Classes and Monday-Wednesday Classes-Wednesday, December 17
Thursday Classes and Tuesday-Thursday Classes-Thursday, December 18

Lions will try to keep Homecoming streak



HARVEY DERRICK drills a field goal

Kicking can win game, Lions show to Lincoln

The kicking game can win a football game as Lincoln University found out in its 10-7 loss to Missouri Southern October 18 in Jefferson City, Mo. The Lions blocked two punts, partially blocked two punts, averaged 41 yards per punt and kicked a field goal for the winning score.

Although the Lion kicking game proved to be the difference in the game, defense was the name of the game. Missouri Southern held the Blue Tigers to 121 total offensive yards. A strong Lincoln defense kept the Lions from scoring six times when the Lions were on the Tiger half of the field.

LION TAILBACK ROBERT DAVIS ran for 95 yards while being the only big offensive success in the game. Lincoln gained 87 yards on the ground and passed for only 34 yards. Missouri Southern ran for 186 yards and threw for 30 yards in a conservative passing attack.

Missouri Southern blocked a Blue Tiger punt early in the first quarter. John Watson returned the ball 13 yards to the Lincoln 10-yard line. After a Davis and a John Carter run, Davis burst for three-yards for the only Lion touchdown. Harvey Derrick added the extra point.

A MSSC fumble set up the only Tiger score late in the first quarter. Lincoln began at the Lion 38-yard line and moved to the 12-yard line 9 plays later. Harvey Thomas set up for a 29-yard

Missouri Southern will be trying to keep its Homecoming winning streak alive tomorrow against the Washburn University Ichabods at 2 p.m. The Lions have won their last three Homecoming games for a 5-2 Homecoming record. Those three consecutive Homecoming wins were 14-9 over Emporia Kansas State in 1972, 37-0 over College of Emporia in 1973 and 33-18 over Lincoln University last year.

Washburn University downed Missouri Southern 35-17 last season to even the series at 2-2-1. The 1970 game was tied 20-20 before the Lions won 14-0 in 1971 and 14-3 in 1972. The Ichabods defeated MSSC 9-3 in 1973.

Larry Elliott guided Washburn to a very successful 8-3 season last year in his first year as the Ichabod head coach. Washburn defeated Millikin University 21-7 in the Boot Hill Bowl last year in its first post season bowl appearance in its 83 years of football. Washburn lost seven 1974 starters and returned 30 lettermen including the entire starting offensive backfield and all starting receivers. Seven starters return on the defensive unit. The Ichabods won four of their first six games in 1975. They

lost two weeks ago 20-8 in the University of Southern Colorado's Homecoming game. Washburn turned the ball over on three fumbles and two interceptions. The Ichabod ground game had trouble and gained only 48 yards. Washburn could not stop Southern Colorado's running attack which gained 228 yards.

In Washburn's first five games, the Ichabods averaged 32 points a game and allowed only an average of 12 points. Those games were a 36-7 victory over William Jewell, a 27-24 defeat to Missouri Western, a 24-7 whipping of Missouri Valley, a 42-13 stomping over Emporia Kansas State and a 34-7 trouncing of Benedictine College.

Sophomore quarterback Mike Grogan is having a fine year by completing 41 attempts of 73 passes for 576 yards in the first five games. Grogan passed for 740 yards in 1974 as a freshman. Tailback Gary Yager is having his best season by gaining 402 yards on 89 carries in the first five games. Split end Rick Benke is Grogan's favorite target by catching 18 passes for 274 yards.

Washburn took third place in the Great Plains Athletic Conference in 1974 with a 3-2 record. The Ichabods had a 1-1 GPAC record before playing Fort Hays State last week.



SOUTHERN'S ROBERT DAVIS turns upfield for a three yard gain.

Lions battle KSCP in 10-10 tie

By KEN JONES

Superb Lion defense shut out Kansas State College of Pittsburgh in the second half enabling Missouri Southern to salvage a 10-10 tie last Saturday on the Gorilla home field. The Hitmen, MSSC's defensive unit, held KSCP to 67 total offensive yards in the second half. Three times in the game, the Gorillas drove to the Lion three-yard line but were unable to score the touchdown.

It was a disappointing tie for Missouri Southern. The Lions went into the game with a 5-2 record against KSCP's 2-3-1. Some say a tie is like kissing your sister. However, after the game coach Jim Frazier let the team know that the saying is not true. He said, "Anything done only almost right, is not done right."

LION HIGHLIGHTS WERE FEW in the game in which the Gorillas were able to keep the series edge, now 4-3-1. Senior tailback Robert Davis ran for 99 yards on 18 carries and returned a kickoff 39 yards to set up the only MSSC touchdown. Senior linebacker Randy Hocker led the strong defense with 13

tackles and 5 assists. Terry Joyce averaged 43.7 yards on his 7 punts to bring his season average to 42.0.

Kansas State College jumped off to a quick lead. The Gorillas marched 52 yards in 12 plays to the Lion 3-yard line. Steve Foster kicked a 20-yard field goal to a 3-0 KSCP advantage.

The Gorillas drove into Lion territory on their following two possessions. They failed to score when they ran out of downs on the MSSC three-yard line. However, the determined Pittsburg team used a 21-yard touchdown pass play to grab a 10-0 lead with 9:08 before half time.

Missouri Southern began its possessions of the ball behind the Lions' 21-yard line five times out of six first half possessions. On the one other possession, along Davis kickoff return gave the ball to MSSC at the KSCP 46-yard line. Three plays later quarterback Skip Hale fired the football to Chick Chickering who ran all alone into the end zone. That was a 40-yard pass

play. Harvey Derrick added the extra point.

BOTH TEAMS FAILED to move the ball in the third quarter. Derrick kicked a 32-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter to tie the score, 10-10.

Kansas State College intercepted a Hale pass for a scoring opportunity. The Gorillas marched to the MSSC-three yard line. The KSCP quarterback then fumbled the ball. Pittsburg recovered the ball on the 15-yard line. Foster missed a 32-yard field goal attempt to keep the tie ball game.

After an exchange of punts, it was Missouri Southern's turn to miss on a scoring opportunity. The Lions had a first down and ten situation on the KSCP 36-yard line. Hale threw two incomplete passes and Davis threw one pass incomplete to create a fourth down and ten. Therefore, Derrick attempted a 52-yard field goal. His kick was short which ended the Lions' victory hopes.

It takes a special kind of man to be head coach; Frazier is!

By JIM ELLISON

Football is a rugged game of personal contact that demands the cohesiveness of an individual's body, mind, and most importantly, his spirit. Any less than that produces apathy from the player and fan alike, and like any well-tuned machine, the game leaves little margin for error.

It takes a special kind of person to mentor warriors of the gridiron. One who can take raw talent, evaluate it, then utilize it to its greatest potential. He must be dedicated, warm, candid, ruthless, diplomatic, a father-confessor, and spiritual leader.

Jim Frazier is such a man, and unlike many individuals who flounder from job to job, he is doing exactly what he wants to do.

A product of the hardy stock that has long characterized individuals from the plains of Kansas, Coach Frazier says "I never wanted to do anything else. I made up my mind when I was seven years old to be a football coach."

Coach Frazier's philosophy of football is very close to living life itself. "Football," Frazier says, "is a game of people, and people make the game. It's a game played by young people that builds competitiveness in individuals."

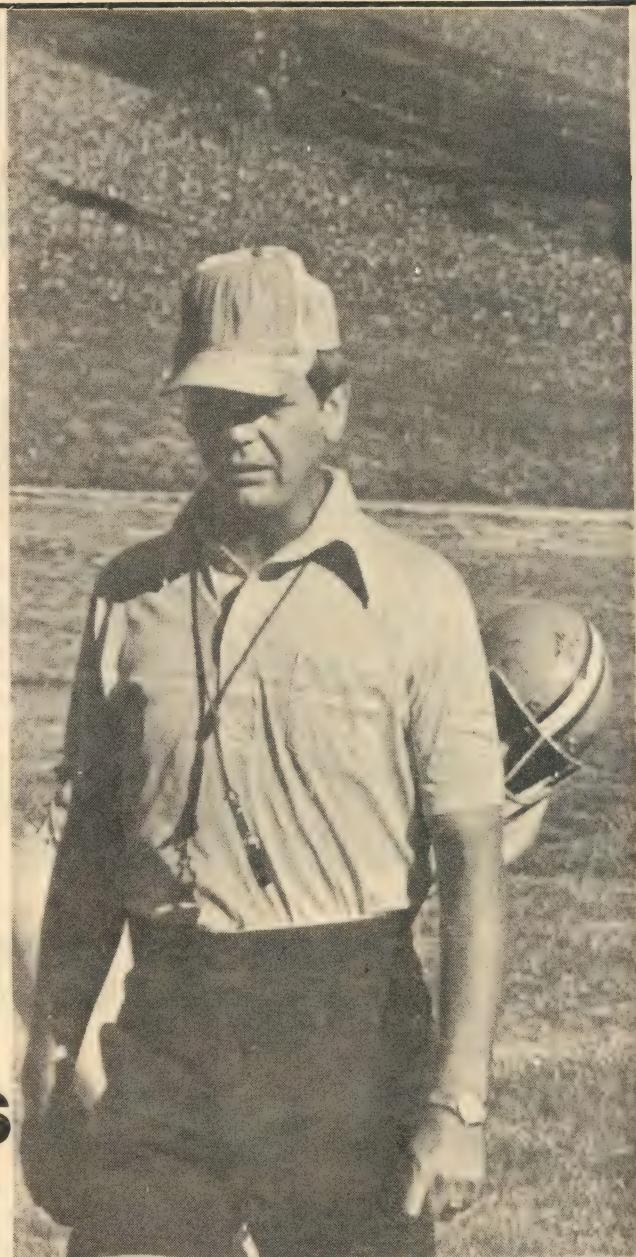
In a society that demands we win, it takes a special person to

stand up to criticism and say, win, lose, or draw, these are my boys, and I'm proud of them. Unfortunately, Frazier said, "the game of football is somewhat out of perspective and fans take the game out of context. Football should be enjoyed for its aesthetic beauty."

When asked about how his family absorbs the pressures of his hectic schedule, the Coach became less intense, and smiled. "My family," he said, "are super, and bear up under the pressure well. Once, my oldest son talked to me about derogatory remarks he had overheard. He will have to make his own evaluation." It was obvious that Coach Frazier had a lot of respect for his family by his warm demeanor when discussing them. "Football," he went on to say, "stops being a game when you arrive home after a contest to find your family in tears."

When asked about the remainder of the season, the Coach said, "If we play well, we will win them all. If we play badly, well, the prospects won't be so good."

Missouri Southern has an excellent football program and we are indeed fortunate to have a man like Jim Frazier as the leader. He works hard, because he is a believer, and a believer makes things happen. When things happen, we all benefit.



COACH FRAZIER

Calwhite says aggressiveness can't be taught in defense

By KEN JONES
Chart Sports Director

Winning tradition for Missouri Southern's football team is based on its defensive strength. The man behind the Lion defensive success is Tony Calwhite who has headed the Lion defense for seven years. Calwhite's official position is defensive coordinator with a primary job of coaching the secondary and the linebackers on pass defense. However, he also works with the ends, tackles and linebackers.

Calwhite believes one of the most important aspects of defensive play is something that can not be taught. "The majority of defense is aggressiveness and enthusiasm. Also the young men need to have a desire to play. With enthusiasm and aggressiveness anyone can find some way to get to the ball."

Defensive play is not all that simple. A defensive plan is needed for success.

"A DEFENSIVE PLAYER has to read his keys to determine how he will react," said Calwhite. "The defensive call is made in order for the team to know how to read the keys. The keys need to be read in a split second in order to stop the opposition. Ed Wuch and I work to get across these keys. We have a number of responsibilities including teaching proper angles to run at and how to get to where they are supposed to be."

Calwhite and Wuch have to decide the defense to use and the keys required. They use films and scouting reports to do this. Calwhite stressed the importance of scouting reports.

"There are basic keys in defense. New ones are used when a ball club does something different. Films and scouting reports are important in determining what keys to use in a game. Scouting reports have an advantage over films in that you get a report on the latest game. Also you get a breakdown on tendencies on types of plays they use in certain situations."

It is said that winning tradition at Missouri Southern is based on the defense. Coach Calwhite feels that any team's winning tradition is based on the defense.

"THE DEFENSE HAS TO KEEP the opposition from scoring points. Even with a high scoring offense, a strong defense is needed to win. We feel if the offense can score more than 14 points then we have a strong enough defense to win."

"Football is a very physical and mental game," said Calwhite. "The offenses are extremely sophisticated. There are not many shut outs at any level of football. These young men can not let up during the whole 60 minutes of play. If the defense lets up it's six

points. Some positions are more obvious like the secondary. Therefore people tend to say a defense has a good secondary or a poor secondary and do not comment on the other positions as much."

Calwhite has much confidence in his secondary which is evident from Missouri Southern's defensive strategy. That plan is "to stop the opposition's running game and forcing them to throw the ball. We believe no one can throw on us."

Gary, Ind. was home for Calwhite when he was growing up. After graduating from high school in Gary, he joined the Marines. Calwhite was a Marine for three years where he became a drill instructor. He went back to Gary to work in the steel mills for two years before deciding to go to Southwest Missouri State University for his B.S. degree. Calwhite starred at SMS at quarterback and then coached high school in Rolla, Mo. for two years. He returned to SMS as a graduate assistant to earn his M.S. degree. Calwhite continued coaching at Joplin, Mo., High School before coming to Missouri Southern in the fall of 1969 when Reuben Berry became the Lion head coach.

"I WANTED TO COACH COLLEGE football," said Calwhite. "I knew Coach Berry. He witnessed my coaching at SMS. He also saw some films of my high school team in Jackson. That is how I got my opportunity to come to Joplin."

Many improvements have come to Missouri Southern in the seven years Calwhite has been here. These improvements help both in recruiting and in the quality of Lion style football.

"One of the biggest improvements is the dormitories. The Speech and Drama building used to be the athletic dorm. This has helped recruiting as well as has the new stadium and artificial turf. Another improvement is the addition of one coach. There were three when I came. When I was defensive coordinator in 1969 I also was responsible for the secondary, linebackers and split receivers."

As do most football coaches, Calwhite desires a head coach position. However, he is patient to wait for the right job. Also Calwhite is concerned for his wife Barbara and 12-year old daughter Tresa and will not go someplace if they will not be happy.

"I would like a head coaching job if the right job opens up," said Calwhite. "Too many coaches jump at anything. I do not want a graveyard job. I enjoy Joplin and think it is an outstanding city for me and my family to live in. I will not go somewhere where we would not be happier than we are here."



COACH CALWHITE

Wuch splits coaching chores between baseball, football

By ALAN SCHISKA

Ed Wuch, head baseball and assistant football coach at Missouri Southern, has started a winning tradition. Since being appointed head baseball coach in 1972, the Lion's first year of baseball, the team had a record of 11-13. In 1973, they were 13-13 but shot their total season victories to 33-19 in 1974 and 33-15 in 1975.

Wuch, who says he came from a poor farm in St. Louis, received his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Missouri. While at M.U., he also played football his freshman year as a linebacker and played two years of baseball as an outfielder.

WHILE AT CLEVELAND HIGH SCHOOL in St. Louis, he compiled an impressive record as a pitcher, having a total pitching record of 8-1. One year he was 5-0 as a pitcher which won him the honor of being named to the All Metropolitan Baseball Team. He also got All Metropolitan Honorable Mention in football while in high school.

After graduating from college, Wuch, who is always cordial with everybody, accepted a job at Central Methodist College, where he coached football for five years and baseball for four years.

Now after coaching baseball for four years at Southern and leading his team to the district playoffs last season, he looks with great hopes to next year's baseball team.

Wuch, speaking in a knowledgeable and enthusiastic tone of voice, said, "We have the nucleus for a good ball club. There are

nine returning seniors, and this is the largest group of seniors I've ever had. My job is to guide them, lead them, and direct them."

HE THINKS THAT THE LION baseball team is very talented. He said, "We have about four kids that could play professional baseball."

The coach, whose sideburns are tinged with gray, thinks that college baseball teams will soon replace minor league farm systems. "I've talked with many scouts in the United States who've said collegiate baseball will soon become the minor league systems of baseball," said Wuch. "It should happen within the next five years."

Wuch, who has always been interested in sports, thinks baseball is on its way back up after its slight downfall of few years ago. "I think baseball was down a few years ago because of the fans, but I think baseball is coming back because of the uniforms (more colorful uniforms), artificial turf, etc. It's just a more lively game today."

Besides being head baseball coach and assistant football coach, Wuch is also an assistant professor of physical education. Some of his classes include Fundamentals of Physical Education Activities I, Elementary School Physical Education Program, and Theory of Analysis of Selected Team Sports.

He is also active as a swimming instructor at the Twin Hills Country Club, enjoys going canoeing, and likes to play golf.

His biggest goal for the future is to win as many football and baseball games as possible and receive some post-season recognition.

Gaddis coordinates offense in Lion coaching program

By TIM DRY

"I like this college, the Joplin area and southwest Missouri in general," is how Missouri Southern's football offensive coordinator, Don Gaddis, describes his latest coaching position.

Currently in his second year at Missouri Southern, Gaddis believes Southern to be "a fine, progressive institution of learning which I am very proud to be a part of."

Under his title of offensive coordinator, Gaddis deals specifically with the backs and receivers of Southern's offensive unit.

"OFFENSIVELY WE ARE a better team this year than we were last year, but this year we have been hampered by quite a few injuries. Lydell Williams has missed most of this season with an injury and you can't lose someone as good as he is and expect to have an offensive team at 100 per cent," noted Gaddis.

He continued: "Kerry Anders is one of the most explosive wide receivers you will find anywhere in small college football and he, too, has missed action because of an injury."

Missouri Southern is blessed with two capable quarterbacks, Gaddis observes, "and not many small college teams are as lucky as we are in this respect."

In Robert Davis and Lydell Williams, Gaddis believes, Missouri Southern has the finest pair of runningbacks anywhere in small college football.

On Washburn, Missouri Southern's homecoming opponent tomorrow, Gaddis says "it will probably be one of the most

physical games we will play all year. They have beaten us two years in a row now and have only lost twice this year...."

LAST YEAR ACCORDING TO GADDIS, Missouri Southern had more trouble with Washburn than with anyone they played and he doesn't believe they softened any with the passing of one year.

Gaddis received his bachelor's degree from Southwest Missouri State in Springfield and upon graduation there went to Northeast Missouri State at Kirksville where he received his master's.

Before he joined the coaching staff at Missouri Southern Gaddis had coached two years at a high school in Rolla five years at a high school in Hannibal, and one year at a St. Louis high school.

Gaddis came to Missouri Southern from the St. Louis high school. He enjoyed coaching at the high school but he did not like living in St. Louis very well.

"**ST. LOUIS WAS** a nice place to visit, but I didn't like living there," was how Gaddis put his thoughts on big city life.

Jim Frazier, according to Gaddis, is one of the finest football coaches in the state of Missouri, and he is very easy to get along and work with, Gaddis says.

Gaddis is married; his wife's name is Dee, and they have one little girl, Daw, who is in the first grade. The Gaddises are expecting another addition to their family around February.

Coming from Mountain Grove, Mo., 60 miles southeast of Springfield, Gaddis describes Joplin as "like coming home."

Life time sports workshop planned

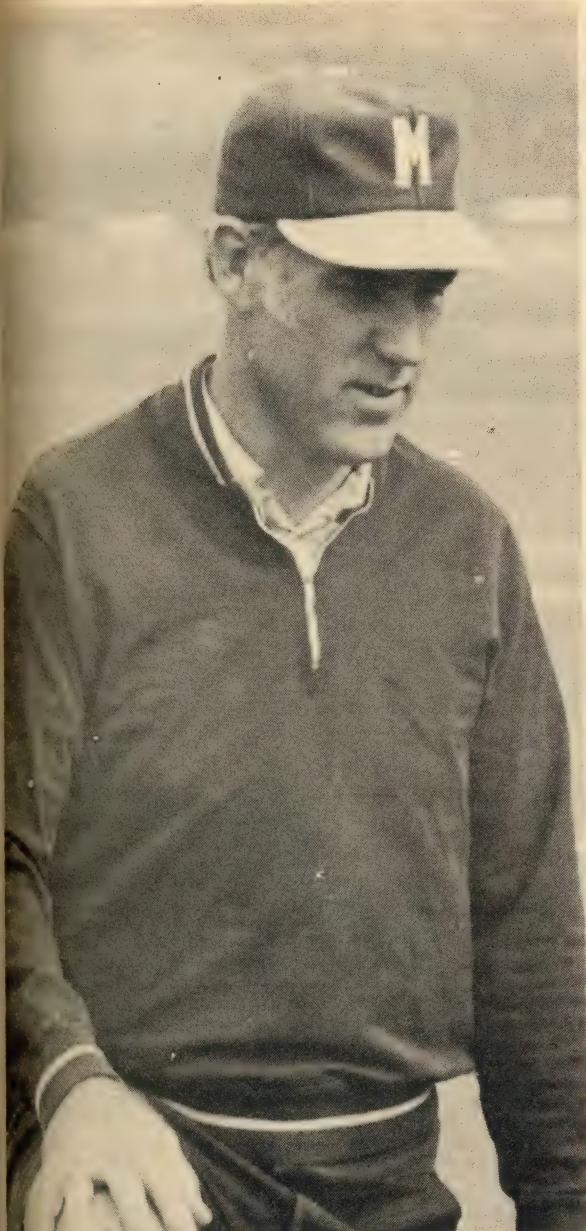
Bud Eyman, department of conservation, and Robert M. Taylor, director of health, physical education, and safety for the state of Missouri, have scheduled a life time sports workshop October 28-29 at Missouri Southern.

The workshop will cover archery and hunter safety and marksmanship persons enrolled in the workshop may select one of the two sports training areas. All equipment needed will be provided.

The workshop is open to all interested adults. Instructor

certificates will be issued to all participants who attend the complete workshop. The two day workshop will begin each day at 4 p.m. and will conclude at 9 a.m. Enrollment is limited to 30 for each sports area.

The workshop is being sponsored by Rho Epsilon Chi. Anyone having questions or desiring additional information should contact Ms. Venus Yount in the physical education department at Southern.



COACH WUCH



COACH GADDIS

Soccer Lions win tournament

Missouri Southern's soccer team repeated as champions in the second annual Missouri Southern State College Soccer Tournament October 17 and 18. Maryville College took second place and State Fair Community College grabbed third place. Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Central Methodist College and Drury College also participated in the tournament.

The Lions slipped by Central Methodist 2-1 in triple overtime to open the tournament. The two teams battled in a scoreless first half. Sophomore Aaron Johnson gave the Lions a 1-0 lead with 15 minutes left in the game on an unassisted shot. The Fayette Eagles bounced right back to tie the score.

Neither team broke the tie before regulation time ended causing an overtime period to be played with five-minute halves. Both teams failed to score.

BECAUSE THE GAME WAS in a tournament a winner was necessary. Therefore, each team was given five penalty kicks, kicked by five different players on each team, to determine the winner. Only the goalie stood between the goal and the kicker 12 yards away from the goal. The teams alternated when taking their kicks at the goal.

Missouri Southern missed its first three kicks while Central Methodist booted in its second try for a 1-0 edge. Chuck Vallentine tied the overtime play on the Lions' fourth kick. The determined Eagles went ahead 2-1 on a successful fourth attempt. Wayne Tichacek found the net to tie the overtime 2-2. A loud cheer erupted from the fans when Central Methodist missed its fifth kick.

Another overtime was added using the penalty kick method. In the first round, Lion Mike Edwards was successful but CMC failed. Senior tri-captain Dan Travers connected in the second round for a 2-0 Lion advantage. The overtime was tied after MSSC missed on its third kick and the second and third Eagles' boots went into the goal. Vallentine gave the Lions a 3-2 lead in the fourth round. After Central Methodist failed to score in the fourth round, MSSC clinched the victory on Tichacek's successful kick in the fifth round.

In other first round action, Maryville punched in two goals in each half to defeat Drury 4-0. Kansas State College of Pittsburg rallied in the second half to down State Fair 4-2. This put MSSC, Maryville and KSCP in the winner's bracket. Central Methodist, State Fair and Drury battled in the loser's bracket. In the second round Missouri Southern met Maryville and Central Methodist played Drury.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN RACED by Maryville 4-0 to conclude Friday's games. The Lions were in control the whole game and began the scoring on a Vallentine head shot from Greg Ullo with 20 minutes gone in the game. Six minutes later, Johnson booted in a Wesley White pass for a 2-0 Lion edge. Six minutes later, Johnson added another goal with Edwards assisting to give MSSC a 3-0 half time lead. With 20 minutes left in the game Travers scored following a Vallentine pass. Maryville found the Lion goal on a penalty kick with 12 minutes remaining.

Central Methodist trounced Drury 8-0 on Saturday morning to get into the consolation game against State Fair. Maryville followed by shutting out KSCP 4-0 to get a second chance at Missouri Southern in the championship game.

State Fair took third place by coming from behind to defeat Central Methodist 3-2 in the consolation game. The Eagles held a 2-0 advantage during the first half before the Sedilians came back to win.

Missouri Southern edged Maryville 1-0 in the championship game. After battling on even terms for most of the game, White scored the lone goals following a Vallentine pass with 3:30 remaining in the game. Lion goalie Paul Knight recorded 18 saves in his sixth shut out. Missouri Southern outshot Maryville 36-21.

Knight, Vallentine, Johnson and Edwards were selected for the All-Tournament team in the event co-sponsored by the MSSC soccer and Rotary International of Joplin. Maryville had four all-tournament selections; State Fair, three; Central Methodist, two; Kansas State College, one; and Drury, one.

Wills at Whitewater

Glenn Wills, a 1971 graduate of Missouri Southern, is offensive line coach at the University of Wisconsin at Whitewater. Previously he was with Sullivan, Mo., high school and Illinois State University at Normal.

A previous story received by The Chart indicated that Wills was assistant coach at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. That story was incorrect.



WESLEY WHITE CLOSES in on a teammate's pass as a Central Methodist player moves in to try for the steal. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

William Jewell final foe in Lions' homecoming

The Missouri Southern Soccer team, standing at 13-2 and on the way to its best season ever, topping last year's 13-4-3 record, plays its last game of the season tomorrow on the Southern soccer field. And it's homecoming for the Lions.

Coach Hal Boden's crew will try to avenge one of their two losses when they meet the Cardinals of William Jewell College. William Jewell defeated the Lions earlier in Liberty, Mo., 2-1 on a rainy, muddy field. The Lions had five shots that hit the cross bar and completely dominated the game.

The soccer team will be trying to accomplish its last goal they set for themselves when the season began. The goals were to get

four shut outs (they have seven); to win their own soccer tournament (they did); to win six games in a row (they've won seven straight); to have 25 or fewer goals scored against them (10 have been scored so far this season); and to score 65 goals themselves this season. That's the last goal they have to accomplish and they'll try to do that tomorrow.

The Lions would be in the District 16 playoffs this season, but they are not a varsity sport.

"Next to Rockhurst, I feel we are the best team in District 16," said Coach Boden. "We have a 13 win and two loss record which

(Continued on page 22)

3 seniors play last game tomorrow

Sims' soccer style spans globe

By RANDY JOHNSON

One of the Soccer Lions' three seniors ending their playing careers tomorrow is 21-year-old fullback Darryl Sims. He first got involved in soccer when he was living in South America. Sims attended school in Winfield, Kan., until he was a junior in high school.

"Golf was my major sport," he said. "Although football was of major importance, I took to the field goal aspect of the game." As in many schools, soccer was not yet known or offered as an activity in the high schools he attended. He was graduated from Parkwood High School in Joplin.

SIMS CHOSE SOUTHERN mainly because of financial reasons. Other factors were that Southern offered law enforcement, a program in which Sims was interested.

"Southern has a beautiful campus and all the courses I needed," he said. "The soccer program was an extra benefit to the school, making it more desirable."

Sims' freshman year proved disappointing. He received two broken ribs before the first game. The team did about as well as could be expected being a new team. The majority of the players had never played before.

"Greg Ullo, Mike Edwards, and Charles Ward were the foundation of the team during my sophomore year. The rest of us filled in the gaps as best as we could."

SIMS' JUNIOR YEAR brought in some outstanding players and ended up with a remarkable season. The offense ranked sixth in the nation in total offense.

"The most supported year for the soccer program has been this year. A major change for myself was being moved to fullback position from the forward spot. I was the only 'veteran' in the backfield, and I didn't even know anything about the position." Sims said this year's team is predominately made up of rookies.

"In order to know Coach Bodon you have got to see from three sides. As a man, a teacher, and a coach. In all three areas I greatly admire him. He is an excellent teacher who knows his subject. As a coach his record speaks for itself. In four years he brought the college a nationally rated team."

Sims stated his position about varsity sport status for soccer. "The administration, after refusing to make us a varsity team, should regret their decision because of our record, which not only enhances Southern and makes people want to come here, but also demands respect for the college."

Travers enjoys soccer, all sports

By RANDY JOHNSON

Dan Travers, 22-year-old senior and forward and halfback on the Southern soccer squad, will be playing the last game of his college career tomorrow. He first played the sport in grade school but not on an organized team.

"At first I never really intended on playing soccer in college. I was more involved in football and basketball in high school," he said. Travers excelled in both of these sports at Cleveland High School in St. Louis. He was a three-year-old letterman in basketball, where he played center, and a four-year one in football at tight end.

"WHERE I LIVED WE played summer soccer," he explained. "For the past three summers we set up cones about 50 yards apart and used this for a playing field. We would play every Wednesday and Sunday to get in shape for football and basketball."

Travers chose Missouri Southern because he wanted to further his education and get away from home. Here is where the 6 foot 5 inch, 200-pounder became interested in soccer.

"I saw the soccer team practicing so I decided to try it. This was my first attempt at organized soccer." Dan's freshman year was a year of learning. He accounted for one goal and one assist, while the team posted a 1-9-3 record. "My best moment of that year was our 3-0 win over Lindenwood. In that game I broke my glasses twice by two shots."

Travers' sophomore year was the best season for him. He was



SOUTHERN'S GREG ULLO battles a Central Methodist player for control of the ball as Missouri Southern edges CMC 2-1 to advance in the MSSC soccer tournament. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

Silver shoes brand Edwards . . .

By RANDY JOHNSON

Silver shoes. Dedicated to the sport. Always giving 100 percent.

That's what it takes to become a Michael Edwards. He plays the forward and halfback positions on Missouri Southern's soccer team.

"All the time I've played soccer, I've felt a soccer player's feet are as valuable to him as fingers are valuable to a pianist," he says. And that's why he purchased his notorious silver shoes. Edwards is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. He feels a player needs a lot of weight to take the contact which is involved with the sport.

"E," AS HE IS COMMONLY KNOWN around campus, was first interested in soccer when he was in the sixth grade. "E" learned to fake an opponent because of his size. "When playing with the bigger guys you had to kick and then run to avoid the contact, but as the years went by, I learned to use my weight as an advantage," he explains.

At Vashon High School in St. Louis, Edwards had no intention of playing soccer.

"With my weight I had to play football or run cross-country. I loved to run, but not that much," he said.

Edwards turned to soccer because he had more success in soccer than in football.

"IN MY FIRST HIGH SCHOOL soccer game we lost 16-0. One person scored 10 goals against us, but in four years we did win more games than we lost," he explains.

"My freshman year at Southern," he goes on, "the team had a 1-9-3 record. The only victory was a 3-0 shutout against Lindenwood College of St. Louis."

Edwards' sophomore year was better. The team had a 5-8-3 record. This was due to the recruits they had, he feels. "Greg Ullo," Edwards said, "was our greatest recruit that year. We knew it would be a matter of time before we'd put it all together."

Last year the team posted a 13-4-3 record. "We were rated sixth in the nation in total offense with a 4.5 goals scored per game average. We had a sure playoff spot, but due to the fact that we aren't a varsity sport we couldn't accept the invitation."

THE TEAM SET A DISTRICT record of scoring 90 goals in one season. "Dennis and Aaron Johnson, and Chuck Valentine were our best recruits that season."

Edwards was elected a tri-captain (along with Ullo and Dan Travers). He stated that this year's team is better than last year. "We have an outstanding defense in guys like Darryl Sims, Cary Maloney, Wayne Tichacek, and Joe Callahan. Paul Knight is doing a remarkable job at goalie."

Edwards stated his feelings about not playing on a varsity

(Continued on page 22)



CHUCK VALENTINE HEADS the ball to Southern teammate Dan Travers during fast moving, hard hitting action as Southern copped first for the second year in a row at the MSSC tournament. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

Travers enjoys soccer, all sports

(Continued from page 21)

named "most improved" player on the team. Although no great speed, but a strong shot, Travers made his presence known, scoring eight goals and making three assists. Like Michael Edwards, Travers said the recruits helped the team a great deal.

TRIVERS' JUNIOR YEARR was the team's first winning season. It was his year of frustration. Dan was elected co-captain along with Greg Ullo that year, scored five goals and

Edwards . . .

(Continued from page 21)

soccer team. "It's hard," he said, "to see teams that you've beaten go to the playoffs while you stay at home. The records of last year and this year show that we are capable of being a playoff team. If you're not a varsity sport, you can't go anywhere. Even if we had Pele, it wouldn't have done us a bit of good."



HEAD COACH HALL BODON briefs the Missouri Southern soccer Lions during halftime of the first Maryville College game during the second annual MSSC soccer tournament. The Lions of coach Bodon went on to trounce the Maryville eleven. Missouri Southern carried an overall 12-2 record from the tournament. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

Jewell final soccer foe

(Continued from page 20)

is an indication of how well our players performed this year. Now we want to beat William Jewell so that we can prove we can beat the teams in the district playoffs."

Tomorrow's game marks the end of a soccer career for three seniors on the squad: Mike Edward, Dan Travers, and Darryl Sims. Both Edwards and Travers have been with the team all four years of its existence. Sims has played with the team two years.

"We will surely miss these players," Bodon said. "Mike and Dan have been with us from the beginning; they can remember

when we would win only one game a year. The interesting about Dan Travers and Darryl Sims is that they had played soccer before coming to Missouri Southern. And year they were a very important part of our team. Mike Edwards and Dan Travers have been captains for us two years. They have great respect for these young men. They played hearts out for us. They were very dedicated. I wish the well."

A few records have been tied and broken this year. Soccer is still a club sport, but next year the squad has its set on becoming a varsity sport.

Platter reaches semi-finals

Pat Platter, a sophomore at Missouri Southern, made it into semi-finals at the Pikes Peak Invitational Tournament in Colorado Springs. Platter participated in extemporaneous speaking along with Jim Russell and Ralph Bush, both freshmen. Other individualists included John McKnight, freshman,

made five assists. Dan calls it his first year that he played with experienced players.

"It was different beating teams 6-0 this year that beat us 5-0 last year," he said. "I had to improve myself when more experienced players came."

This year, Dan, along with Edwards and Ullo, was elected tri-captain. "Our record is because of the 'jive five' (Maloney, Tichacek, Sims, Callahan, and Knight). I know that next year it'll be different watching than playing soccer."

HE THINKS "IT'S VERY DISAPPOINTING" that soccer is not a varsity sport "when we have to take a bleacher seat at the playoffs."

Travers gave special recognition to the fans who have supported the team. "The fans backed us up all the way with support. Each year the soccer team existed with the help of the Student Senate."

"Coach Bodon really knows the game," adds Travers. "He deserves a lot of credit. Coach was the financial support for the team, despite coaching four years without any pay."

in oratory, and Kurt Parsons, junior, in oral interpretation.

Debate records were three wins with five losses for the rounds of competition over last week. The debate team Platter with McKnight and Russell with Bush. Dr. D.H. F. who accompanied the debaters and is director of forensic that the tournament provided a "real bit of experience. schools participating in the tournament included the University of Arizona, University of Utah, Colorado State University, Brigham Young University, and the University of Denver.

The group also did some sight-seeing. They visited the Air Force Academy, Pike's Peak, Broadmoor Skating Rink, Roger's Shrine, and several restaurants offering regional cuisine. A six inch snow fall also enlivened the visit.

Rhodes honored

Dr. Dennis H. Rhodes, professor of speech in the language literature department at Missouri Southern, has been honored that his biography will appear in the Dictionary of International Biography, 1976-77 edition, Volume XIII.

The Dictionary of International Biography, established in England in 1960 and first published in 1963, may now be consulted in a hundred national libraries and in thousands of libraries in 147 countries.

Dr. Rhodes has published many articles, and several research papers may be found in various presidential library

College football--still just a sport?

By JIM RIEK

John Doe is a high school senior. John is different than most high school seniors, because he's an outstanding football player. John rushed for over 4000 yards in his career; he scored over 200 points, and was selected to several All-American high school teams. Enough said; the war now begins.

College scouts begin blue chip recruiting for John's services. As one prominent college coach said, "Recruiting is the lifeblood of a college program." First, athletic departments usually send letters and information to the recruit. If he's really good and highly recruited personal calls begin. One, then two, sometimes ten or twenty. Not only do assistant coaches visit the recruit's home, but often the head coach will make the scene also.

Many stories have been told of promises high school athletes have been given if they attend a certain school. Former Heisman Trophy winner, Steve Owens of the University of Oklahoma said he was offered five thousand dollars and a car by many schools and ten thousand dollars and a car by a few others.

MANY PEOPLE ASK, how can schools afford this? Easy, when a college packs between 50 and 100 thousand people in its stadium five or six times a year at five, six or seven dollars a head, plus alumni contributions and television money, the college can afford this type of recruiting. Besides recruiting only costs a major university a mere 50 thousand dollars a year.

A few years back, before Oklahoma was placed on probation, the O.U.-Nebraska game on television brought in \$440,000 to the Big 8 Conference, which is split the take eight even ways. This \$440,000 divided by eight gave each school \$55,000. Inflation may be high these days, but \$55,000 will still go along way.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, NCAA, is in charge of its 769 member schools. The NCAA's job is to keep competition fair by keeping its member schools from illegal activities. There are various rules for schools to abide by; just a few include the time a recruit may stay on the campus he is visiting, how many meals his parents may have, how many scholarships may be given each year, and whether or not a recruit's high school grade point is high enough.

Just as you take a chance of not getting caught speeding, schools take chances they won't be caught breaking recruiting violations. The most significant recent case involved the University of Oklahoma which was slapped a stiff probation for altering a recruit's high school transcript in order to make him eligible for college football. The NCAA discovered the fraud and forced Oklahoma to forfeit all its victories including its sugar bowl victory over Penn State in which the ineligible player participated. Oklahoma's probation also included no bowl appearances and television exposure for three years. Not only is

Oklahoma, last year's national champions by one wire service, suffering from the suspension but so is the entire Big 8.

THE NCAA HAS A BIG TASK to perform; what makes it even more difficult is that it only uses four men to investigate the corrupt activities. Take the National Football League; they use 28 men to watch the league's 26 teams. That's better than one man per team; however, the NCAA and its four so-called policeman must watch the previously mentioned 769 member schools; that means one man is assigned to about 192 schools. Oklahoma's case bears this out; it wasn't the NCAA that snuffed out the violation but as popular belief has it the Southwest Conference, largely, Texas and Arkansas that "ratted" on Oklahoma. Maybe so, maybe not; whichever the case, it just goes to prove the NCAA cannot handle its job properly.

Universities are known to do a little bit of everything to get a recruit to attend their school. At the University of Missouri there is a group of attractive young women known as Tiger Hostesses who meet high school recruits, or sometimes junior college transfers at the airport, bus station or wherever and give the athlete a tour of the campus. At M.U. these girls are "hired" by the athletic department but paid nothing; they do get to eat at the athletic dining hall once a week. A similar group to the Tiger Hostesses are the Gator Getters at the University of Florida. These are probably not the only two groups of this type around the country. At Missouri a recruit will always be reminded that Stephens College is just down the street and there are over 4000 girls there. What's wrong with that? It probably got many a recruit to become a Tiger.

Other recruiting stories include one assistant coach who was heavily recruiting an athlete, but having a difficult time meeting the youth, showed up at the funeral of the recruit's brother, obviously to pay last respects to someone he never knew. A story from California was that a school fixed a car owned by the recruit's parents. One college coach wanted a recruit so badly he offered the athlete's high school coach an assistant coaching job. One college player noted that he took a cut in pay when he signed his first \$30,000 pro contract. Once in an exclusive restaurant in Columbus Ohio, a few years back, Woody Hayes, head football coach at Ohio State, was having dinner with a prospective recruit; when the recruit noted Woody's tieclasp, he asked Woody if he could see it. Woody said, "sure, son; you can have it." What more could happen?

MAJOR UNIVERSITIES have alumni associations. The athletic department at each of these schools gives a slogan and nickname for their alumni associations; the most widely acclaimed is "Christmas sure came early" and "Santa." Alumni associations pour thousands and thousands of dollars into the athletic departments to aid in financial affairs. Alumni associations are also seen frequently at the new car dealer.

Whether true or false, it seems that many recruits are seen driving a new car around campus the first day of classes that they didn't have at the end of the summer.

What is expected out of a college football player? That he go to school, then practice, and play on Saturday. Some schools are strict in their training rules and expected conduct. Some coaches don't allow any player out after 10 o'clock except one night a week; some not only make underclassmen but upperclassmen live in the athletic dorm; some coaches for punishment make those guilty clean up the athletic dining hall, and others prohibit television except on weekends. Sounds more like the Army.

College football—you can't knock it, not when 104 thousand people attend a Michigan game at Ann Arbor, or when 102 thousand people attend the Rose Bowl, and millions more viewing it on TV. College football unfortunately has turned into a business. A business that sometimes doesn't play by the rules. A college football player may be given his tuition, room and board, books, and fifteen dollars a month, anything more and it's illegal unless he turns professional and professionals can't play collegiate football. College football appears to be as strong as ever, stronger than pro football which is suffering from labor strikes. What's next for college football? The crystal ball would probably say, "Hazy; try again later."

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Personnel staff facing full schedule

Staff members from the student personnel services have a full schedule ahead of them according to Glenn Dolence, Dean of Student Personnel Services.

Staff members pay visits to various high schools in the four state area to answer any questions the students at the various high schools may have about Missouri Southern.

"We don't try to hard sell the students on Missouri Southern," commented Dolence, "We just try and point out the advantages of attending Southern."

November 4 will see Missouri Southern staff members at Riverton, Kansas.

On November 5 and 6 staff members will be in Kansas City. Staff members will be in Rolla on November 10.

Even though November 11 is a state holiday and school will not be in session at Missouri Southern, teams of staff members will be at Fulton, Waynesville and Camdenton.

November 12 will see staff members at Jefferson City and Archie.

On November 17 and 18 a high school fair will be held in Kansas City, at which 13,000 area students are expected to attend; Missouri Southern will have a representative there.

November 19 will see Missouri Southern representatives at

Quapaw, Okla.

Jefferson City will be revisited on November 19.

November 20 is the date college representatives are to visit Grove, Okla.

Another high school fair is scheduled in St. Louis on November 20 and 21. Over 20,000 high school students are expected to be in attendance.

Nevada and Eldorado Springs are due to be visited on November 24.

Final visitation for this year is scheduled to be at Lockwood for the Midwest Conference fair.

Brooks gets award

Ken Brooks, senior business major, has been named Dickinson Theatre's manager of the year for 1975.

Brooks, manager of Joplin's Eastgate Cinemas since early 1974, was honored at a recent banquet in Kansas City.

Reason for the honor according to Brooks was primarily because Eastgate brought in more money through its concession stand than any other theatre in the Dickinson chain. Dickinson currently owns over 50 theatres in the midwest.

This was the first time that any non Kansas City theatre had ever topped the concession dollar list.

Trustee Thomas Taylor dies

Thomas E. Taylor, 73, of Carthage, member of the College Board of Trustees, and former member of the Board of Regents, died last week at his home. Death was ruled a suicide.

Funeral services were last Friday afternoon at the Grace Episcopal Church in Carthage.

Mr. Taylor was born June 2, 1902, at St. Louis. He moved to Carthage as a young boy from St. Louis. He was married to Dorothy Hurst on November 14, 1928, in Carthage. He was a retired vice president and sales manager of the Carthage Marble Corporation. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church and served on vestry of the church.

Appointed to the board of regents by Governor Warren Hearnes in 1965, he held this office until 1974. He served two terms on the board of regents and was secretary of the board when his term expired in 1974.

He had served on the Jasper County Junior College District

NTE exams to be given

National Teacher Examinations will be given next Saturday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. in rooms 105, 205, 305, and 109 of Missouri Southern's science and mathematics building.

NTE tests are standardized, secure tests that provide objective measures of academic achievement for college seniors completing teacher education programs and for advanced candidates who have received additional training in specific fields.

The tests are open to any senior education student at Missouri Southern and are a requirement for graduation with a degree in education.

Tests consist of the common examinations in professional general education and 28 area examinations. The common examinations test a student's aptitude for teaching and the area examinations each deal with a specific subject.

Educational Testing Service does not set passing scores for examinations, but some school systems, state departments and agencies requiring the NTE set their own minimum standards. Educational Testing Service provides these agencies with professional counsel regarding the purpose and appropriate application of the test scores and has prepared a booklet Guidelines for Using the National Teacher Examinations, which is widely distributed. This booklet encourages score recipients to use NTE scores as one of several bases for decisions in certification and selection of teachers.

According to Larry Karst, guidance counselor, "Only a few school systems in the state of Missouri require the NTE right now but it is spreading rapidly and as time passes more and more systems are requiring it."

Foreign language activities begin

Three major activities will be sponsored during the 1975-76 academic school year by the foreign language section of the Language and Literature Department of MSSC, according to Dr. Carmen Carney, assistant professor.

Activities will begin on December 2 when a Fiesta de Navidad

(Christmas Party) will be held featuring songs, dances, games, a piñata, surprises and gifts.

The Modern Language Club on campus is presently working to bring a really different event to Missouri Southern, Carney said. This is the "study in Mexico program" through which students can be able to earn college credits while having the exciting experience of living in Mexico for several weeks. This program will take place during the last two weeks of the Christmas vacation.

The major event of the year will be celebrated next semester when the Language and Literature department will sponsor the Foreign Language Field Day. The field day brings several hundred area high school students together for competition in language skills and cultural enrichment.



Article to appear

An article authored by Dr. Bob Steere, professor of education, has appeared in the October issue of School and Community. School and Community is a professional journal published monthly by the Missouri State Teacher's Association.

The title of the article is "No Need for Tax Levy Increases." The premise established in the article is that tax levy increases are not currently needed in Missouri if property owners will insist that elected officials assess all property at its true value. Dr. Steere sees this as a most important need in making our tax system more equitable for all citizens while also ultimately producing more revenue for schools.

UNITED STATES delegates seek recognition at the Model Security Council meeting on campus last week. Sponsored by Ciruna for high school students, the annual event is an exercise in the workings of the United Nations Security Council with students discussing topics while acting as representatives from member nations.